

# ZION'S MILK

Terms, \$2.50 per Year.  
Payable in Advance.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

E. D. WINSLOW, Agent,  
Office No. 11 Cornhill

**REMOVAL**  
**TO NO. 12, HANOVER STREET.**  
**O. T. TAYLOR,**  
Dealer in English, French, and American Dry and  
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,  
Hoop Skirts, etc.  
Formerly at 96 Hanover Street, has removed to No.  
12 Hanover Street, a few doors from Court Street,  
where he hopes to be favored with the patronage of  
his old customers, and make (by attention to busi-  
ness) additions to their number, and convince them  
that they may buy at fair prices and receive as good  
treatment at No. 12, HANOVER STREET, as at any  
other place in Boston.  
BOSTON, June, 1869. 20 1 July 8, 3m 20\*

**BELLS.**  
MENEELY'S FOUNDRY, at WEST TROY, N. Y. (op-  
posite Troy), established in 1810, and which made the  
reputation of *Troy Bells*, manufactures  
CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY, and CHIME BELLS,  
made of pure copper and tin, fully guaranteed, and  
being with the best Patent Rotary Moulding etc. We  
are now manufacturing more bells than any three  
foundries in the country, have received more com-  
petitive First Premiums than any other foundry,  
and our unsolicited testimonials average one hundred  
and fifty annually. Catalogues sent free. Address, at  
WEST TROY, N. Y., E. A. & G. R. MENEELY.  
191 June 17, 1 yr

**Consumption Can Be Cured.**  
**THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED! UP-**  
**HAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE**, prepared according  
to the formula of Prof. Treussart, of Paris, WILL CURE  
THE COUGH, ARTERIAL HEMORRHAGE, AND HEAL  
THE LUNGS.  
The new plan of treating pulmonary disease with Fresh  
Meat is creating a profound sensation in Europe. Its  
beneficial results have been heralded through the Press  
in both hemispheres. The Fresh Meat Treatment was  
first tried in Russia by Dr. Weise. The results were no  
less gratifying than surprising. Consumptive cases in  
his hands, which had previously baffled the most skilled  
of the profession, yielded rapidly, as by charm, under the  
new treatment. Fresh Meat is to Prof. Treussart, of  
Paris, that the world is chiefly indebted for making  
known to the afflicted the great feature of the Fresh Meat  
Cure. It is positively asserted that "in no less than two  
thousand cases in which it has been tried it proved suc-  
cessful in every case." The Fresh Meat Cure is now first  
offered to the American Public as a Proprietary Remedy.  
It is put up in the form of a Syrup, each bottle contain-  
ing the nutritious properties of one and a half pounds of  
Raw Meat, which, prepared by this new form, sets not  
only as a nutritive, but also as an alternative, changing  
the morbid character of the constitution, curing the  
Scrophulous Diathesis and Tuberculous Consumption con-  
sequent upon it.  
It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle of the  
medicine will convince the most skeptical of its virtue, as  
the great healing remedy of the nineteenth century.  
In order to place Upham's Fresh Meat Cure within the  
reach of all classes, the prices will be as follows:—\$1 a  
bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. A package of six bottles sent  
by express, securely packed, to any part of the United  
States, on receipt of \$5. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,  
M. S. BURR & CO., RUST BROS. & BIRD, Boston.  
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,  
Proprietors,  
602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
Feb 18 6m 20\*

**USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL.**  
**IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM.** It is clean,  
Delicious and safe to use, and cures pain as certainly  
as water quenches fire! The people say it is the very  
best thing to cure Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia,  
Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Cholera Morbus,  
Cramps, Colds in the head, and all similar complaints,  
they ever tried; and the demand for it is increasing all  
over the country. Try it, reader. Call on the merchant  
where you trade, and he will furnish it to you at man-  
ufacturer's lowest prices. Sold by Druggists, Merchants,  
and Grocers. Orders addressed WM. RENNE, Sole  
Proprietor, Pittsfield, Mass. Sole Wholesale by Geo. C.  
GOODWIN & CO. and M. S. BURR & CO., Boston.  
July 18 1r

**PARLOR FURNITURE.**  
Parlor Suits covered in English Hair-cloth, Plush,  
Reps, Terry, and French Lasting. Together with a  
large and superior assortment of Sofas, Tete-a-tetes,  
Lounges, Easy, Parlor and Reading Chairs, of our own  
manufacture, and warranted to be of the best mate-  
rials and workmanship.  
Pulpit sofas and chairs made to order.  
Salesroom 37 Sudbury, corner of Portland St.  
BRAMAN, SHAW & CO., Boston.  
Factory, Bridge St., East Cambridge.  
March 18, 1y 21\*

**PROF. MOHR'S**  
**GERMAN FLY PAPER.**  
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. WM. A. PRASE  
& CO., Proprietors, New Bedford, Mass.  
July 1, 12t eow 31\*

**AGENTS! READ THIS!**  
We will pay Agents a salary of \$30 per week and  
expenses, or all w a large commission, to sell our  
new and wonderful line of  
K. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.  
May 37, 12t 181\*

**EMPLOYMENT** that pays. For particulars, ad-  
dress S. M. SPRINGER & CO., Battleboro, Vt.  
June 17, 12t 27\*

**GUARDIAN**  
**MUTUAL**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
NO. 102 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

Assets over - - \$1,500,000.00.

ALL APPROVED FORMS OF INSURANCE ISSUED.  
Premium and Dividend System combines the BEST  
features of all companies.

Pure Mutuality. Annual Dividends.

I. All cash premiums with IMMEDIATE ANNUAL pro-  
gressive dividends, to reduce the premium or in-  
crease the insurance.  
II. Third Loan premiums WITHOUT NOTES and with  
ANNUAL dividends from the end of the third year.

Insurance is thus furnished at Cost.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Each policy contains a GUARANTEE of its non-for-  
feitable character.

SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY.

The marked prosperity of this Company still con-  
tinues. During the past year its business has greatly  
increased, causing a large augmentation of its income  
and assets.

ITS DIVIDENDS thus far have averaged  
FIFTY PER CENT.

The regular annual dividend of a similar satisfactory  
character is being paid during the current year.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Hon. John A. Dix, Wm. Wilkens,  
Hon. James Harper, Julius H. Pratt,  
John J. Crane, Wm. W. Wright,  
Wm. T. Hooker, Chas. J. Starr,  
Wm. M. Vermilye, Wm. Allen,  
Chas. G. Rockwood, Geo. W. Cuyler,  
Hon. George Opdyke, Geo. T. Hope,  
Minot C. Morgan, John H. Sherwood,  
Thomas E. Rigney, Walton H. Peckham,  
Benj. B. Sherman, Edward H. Wright,  
Aaron Arnold, Geo. W. Farlee,  
Richard H. Bowne, Wm. L. Cogswell,  
E. V. Haughwout.

**WALTON H. PECKHAM, President.**  
**WM. T. HOOKER, Secretary.**  
**LUCIUS MCADAM, Actuary.**  
**D. T. MACFARLAN, General Agent.**  
**CHAS. F. WELLS, General Agent.**  
BRANCH OFFICE, Room No. 13 Old State House,  
BOSTON, MASS.

**Boston References.**  
Hon. Jacob Sleeper; Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, Mayor;  
Stone & Downer, Bankers; James B. Bell, Esq., Com-  
missioner and Notary; E. F. Dutton & Co., Publishers;  
Edward Tyler, Esq., Cashier Suffolk Bank.

A few good AGENTS WANTED in the New Eng-  
land States and other localities.  
Liberal arrangements made with CLERGYMEN.  
1201. Jan. 21 6mos. 64



**TRAVELLERS'**  
**LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.**  
BEST IN THE WORLD.  
Dividends in Advance—Low Rates of Premium—  
Clear, Definite, and Certain. All can understand.  
C. G. PLUMMER & C. C. WHITNEY, Gen. Agents,  
50 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.  
Jan. 21. 1y 97 121

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR,**  
Nature's Crown, You must Cultivate It.  
**GRAY HAIR**  
Is a certain indication of decay at the roots.  
**NEW STYLE. IMPORTANT CHANGE.**  
A Real Hair Restorer and Dressing combined in  
one bottle.

**MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S**  
**HAIR RESTORER**

Will restore gray hair to its natural life, color, and  
beauty. It is a most delightful hair dressing. It will  
promote luxuriant growth. FALLING HAIR is im-  
mediately checked.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, another  
preparation for the hair; clear and transparent, with-  
out sediment. It is very simple, and often produces  
wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy  
as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is  
acknowledged by all, not only in this country but in Eu-  
rope. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be  
used one with the other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duxer & Co., Wholesale  
Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New  
York.  
441 March 4, 1y 16\*

**YOUNG LADIES' HIGH**

—AND—  
**NORMAL SCHOOL.**

A Young Ladies' High and Normal School will be  
opened in "Fletcher's New Block," 176 Westminster  
St., Providence, R. I., on the 1st Monday of Sept. next.  
The school will be under the direction of Miss G.  
P. Peirce as Principal, assisted by a full corps of  
teachers who have already won distinction in our  
best public and private schools.

A popular Elocutionist will read and lecture to the  
students during the year. The school year will con-  
sist of four terms of ten weeks each. The daily ses-  
sions will continue from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.  
Tuition for a thorough English Course, including the  
higher Mathematics, Drawing, and Vocal Music, \$100  
per annum.  
The foregoing with Languages, \$125 per annum.

**FOR A THOROUGH NORMAL COURSE**  
for such as are preparing to teach, and which may be  
completed in one year . . . . . \$150  
Every effort will be made to place students in situa-  
tions for those who complete the course with honor.  
Tuition payable by the term in advance.

**NO EXTRA CHARGES.**  
Application for admission may be made to Rev. V. A.  
COMPTON of Trinity Church, Providence, and to  
Hon. J. B. Chapin, Commissioner of Public Schools,  
Providence, R. I.  
June 24, 5t 20

**An Experimental Knowledge**

Has convinced almost everybody that one of the most  
important trials of life consists in selecting suitable  
wearing apparel. This is a matter however that can  
be made comparatively easy by calling at JACKMAN  
& MERRILL'S, 15 & 17 Dock Square, corner of Elm  
Street, where may be found one of the finest stocks of  
Foreign and American fabrics Boston affords, which  
are manufactured into Dress, Business, Promenade,  
and Traveling Suits in the most thorough and artistic  
manner. Also to those desiring a very choice and well  
assorted supply of Ready Made Garments and Furnish-  
ing Goods. Every dollar's worth has been pur-  
chased for cash in both departments, which will give  
as you will readily perceive, a prominent margin for  
low prices. Come and try.  
J. & M. are agents for the best styles of Paper Col-  
ors, and furnish by the box, or fifty thousand, at man-  
ufacturer's rates.  
15 May 13

**Home Life Insurance Company,**  
**MUTUAL,**  
254 Broadway, New York.  
ASSETS, \$2,000,000. Assured Members, 10,000.  
**OFFICERS:**  
Walter S. Griffith, Pres't. Geo. C. Ripley, Sec'y.  
I. H. Frothingham, Treas. W. J. Coffin, Actuary.  
Good local or soliciting Agents wanted on liberal  
terms.  
Pamphlets and all required information will be sent  
by mail on request.  
151 June 17, 1y eow.

**ÆTNA**  
**SEWING MACHINE.**  
"Shuttle," "Lock Stitch," "Straight  
Needle," "Simples," "Dyables," "Pre-  
cise," "Adjustable." We have four  
styles, adapted for manufacturers' use,  
besides our new "ÆTNA IMPROVED"  
FAMILY MACHINE.  
Agency for N. E. States.  
315 Washington St., Boston.  
H. S. WILLIAMS, Agent.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
March 25, 12t eow. 17\*

**Middletown**  
**HEALING**  
**SPRING WATERS.**

These Waters are performing the most wonderful  
cures yet known in the shortest time, and are UNRIV-  
ALLED for all diseases of the blood and skin; cure  
all scrofulous affections, including Erysipelas, Salt  
Rheum, Tumors, Ulcerous and Cancerous Affections;  
also, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea,  
Liver Complaint, Uterine, Kidney, and Urinary Dis-  
eases; Gravel, Diabetes, Piles, Female Weakness,  
General Debility, Catarrh, Incipient Consumption,  
Neuralgia; AND EFFACEFUL WHEREVER THE SYS-  
TEM REQUIRES PURIFYING, REGULATING AND  
BUILDING UP. Sold by Druggists. Hundreds of tes-  
timonials of cures. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.  
Address, GRAYS & CLARK,  
Middletown, Vermont.  
May 6, eow 6mo 181

**"VERMONT"**  
**SPRING WATER,**  
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR  
**CANCER,**  
SCROFULA, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,  
**BRIGHT'S DISEASE,**

AND OTHER KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, AND ALL IM-  
PURETIES OF THE BLOOD.

Pamphlets, with certificates from eminent physi-  
cians, and others, sent free.  
This Spring, which has no other name than the  
"Vermont Spring," and has effected cures unparal-  
leled by any other in existence, should not be con-  
founded with others, old or new, in the same State.  
Get the best.

THE GENUINE BOTTLES BEAR THE NAMES OF THE  
PROPRIETORS.  
Sold by Druggists and by the Proprietors,  
SAXE & CO., Sheldon, Vt., and by  
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,  
36 Hanover St., Boston.  
June 10, 3m 81\*

*John Hancock*

**MUTUAL**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
No. 41 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Organized as the Exponent of the Non-Forfeiture Law  
of Massachusetts.  
It was the first Company to proclaim the benefits of  
this statute to the public; the first to make all its pol-  
icies subject to this Statute, and which had "the honor  
of the first practical compliance with the Statute."  
All the profits are divided among the Policy-holders.  
Dividends are paid annually on the Contribution Plan,  
commencing one year from date of the policy, and  
may be used as Cash in Payment of premiums or to  
purchase additions to policy.  
All its Policies are Non-Forfeitable after One Pay-  
ment, or entitled to Paid-up Policy.  
By reference to the Report of the Insurance Com-  
missioner of Massachusetts, it will be seen that this  
Company is not surpassed by any other in the United  
States, as to security to Policy-holders.  
GEORGE F. SANGER, President.  
GEORGE B. AGER, Sec'y.  
C. F. Gerry, General Agent.  
401 April 22, 7t eow 17\*

**THE**  
**ELIAS HOWE**  
**SEWING**  
**MACHINES.**  
"WORLD RENOWNED."  
These Machines are adapt-  
ed to every variety of Family  
Sewing and Manufacturing.

**PLUMMER & WILDER,**  
57 & 59 Bromfield St., Boston.  
June 17, 12t 117\*

**PIANO FORTES.**  
**THE WOODWARD & BROWN Pianos** are  
justly regarded as possessing all the best quali-  
ties of any instrument in the market. Warerooms  
267 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.  
Oct 25 1y

**Lamb Family Knitting Machine,**  
**KNITS HOSIERY** of any size, MITTENS,  
SCARFS, &c., forming each article as by hand.  
It will earn three dollars where the best Sewing Ma-  
chine will earn one. See testimonial circular and Sam-  
ple Stocking, (which no other machine can make,) sent  
on receipt of stamp.  
N. CLARK, Agent,  
No. 315 Washington St., Boston.  
Dec 31 1y 121



The attention of reflecting invalids is invited to the following observations. The questions are such as the sick would be likely to ask; the replies are simple facts clothed in language that everybody can understand.

**WHY**  
Is Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient adapted to the cure of Indigestion and its concomitants?

**BECAUSE**  
It tones the membranes of the stomach and promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, the solvent which converts the food into a life sustaining agent; and also because it relieves the bowels without weakening them, and moderately stimulates the bile-producing organ.

**WHY**  
Is it recommended for obstructions in the kidneys and other renal diseases, and for dropsy?

**BECAUSE**  
It combines the properties of a mild diuretic and diaphoretic with those of a local and general invigorant, and by promoting perspiration relieves the blood of a large amount of morbid matter which would otherwise vitiate the secretions.

**WHY**  
Is it prescribed for rheumatism, and claimed to be eminently beneficial in all the varieties of that disease?

**BECAUSE**  
Rheumatism is caused by the inflammatory action of an acid in the blood upon the fibres, membranes, and ligaments; and the salinity of the Seltzer Aperient being absorbed into the venous system tend to neutralize this vitiating principle.

**WHY**  
Is it given by the faculty in all disorders of a febrile character?

**BECAUSE**  
It opens the pores, reduces the temperature of the body, calms the nerves, and acts as a moderate evacuant, and has a refreshing effect upon the whole system. Of all fever drinks it is the most cooling and delightful. In this brief summary of the virtues of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, nothing is set forth which is not justified by testimony of competent medical men.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
July 1, 44

**CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,**  
No. 47 Winter Street.  
Pupils prepared for the university, or for business. Number limited to 15.

**WM. H. BROOKS**  
Refers to the following parents of pupils recently under his charge.—Hon. Wm. Gray, Mrs. J. A. Andrews, also to Rev. Dr. Peabody, S. B. Rindge, Esq., E. S. Dixwell, Esq.; and to his former pupils, E. P. Whipple, Esq., Gen. F. Bartlett. Circulars at N. D. Whitney's, corner of Tremont and Winter streets. Term commences Monday, Sept. 6th. Address Cambridgeport, Mass.  
July 1, 44

**\$10.00 PER DAY GUARANTEED.**  
**AGENTS** to sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Warranted for 5 years. Send for Circular. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.  
May 27, 3mo

**PICNIC PARTIES,**  
Desiring spending a day for recreation and pleasure, can do so at the ECHO GROVE, West Lynn, which is now being fitted up with a dance floor 50 x 26, and a dining hall 50 feet long. Restaurant, swings, croquet, and other amusements. When completed it will be unsurpassed for beauty and desirableness: within twenty miles of Boston. Parties can be conveyed on the Bangs Branch R.R. within two minutes walk of the Grove. Parties can be accommodated with ice and all the luxuries necessary to make it a desirable place for recreation. Parties from South Reading, Medford, and the neighboring towns can be accommodated with room in the Grove for 150 horses.  
For information call on JEREMIAH PERSCOTT, Superintendent of the Eastern R.R., and W. W. CHAPMAN, 37 Milk Street, or JOHN RADLIN, West Lynn.  
July 9

Saved on every bottle of Hair Restorer used, by sending 10cts. for the recipe of DR. ARMITAGE, East Readfield, Maine.  
41

**HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.** This article is the True Secret of Beauty. It is what Fashionable Ladies, Actresses, and Opera Singers use to produce that cultivated, *distinguishing* appearance so much admired in the circles of Fashion.  
It removes all unsightly blotches, Redness, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn and Effects of Spring Winds, and gives to the Complexion a Blooming Purity of transparent delicacy and power. No Lady who values a fine Complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon is a very delightful Hair Dressing.  
251 July 1, 44

**THE MATHUSHEK PIANO.**  
**WONDERFUL INVENTION!**  
Attention is invited to Mathushek's Patent "EQUALIZING SCALE" by which, for the first time in the history of the square Piano, DURABILITY IS SECURED, Size Reduced, POWER RETAINED; with a surprising saving of space and weight, and equalled by any other scale. The COLIBRI—a full seven octave, only 4 feet 10 inches long—equal to the common size! The "ORCHESTRA" (common size) equal to a grand, at two thirds the cost!  
Send for Circulars. 323 Washington St. Boston.  
June 24, 44

**MUSKET SHOT GUNS,** Warranted to shoot close and kill 60 yards. Price, \$2.50. Wanted.—Army Guns and Revolvers. Send stamp for price list. Rifle, Shot Gun, Revolver, to Johnston's Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
251 July 8, 44

**SAVAGE'S URSINA,**  
**PURE GREASE OF THE CANADA BEAR.**  
Superior to every other pomade for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.  
BY ANS. MERRILL & CO., (Late Lamplough & Campbell), Montreal, Proprietors, and sold by all Druggists.  
July 8, 44

**NOW READY.**  
**THE PILGRIM'S HARP,**  
BY ASA HULL.  
Author of "Caskets," No. 1, and No. 2. "Vestry Chimes," "Casket Complete," etc. For Prayer and Conference Meetings and Family Devotions, the PILGRIM'S HARP is undoubtedly the best book extant. For Congregational singing it will be found quite as valuable as many of the class of books which sell for \$1 apiece and upward. It is a 12mo in size, 224 pp., containing 261 Tunes with full harmony parts, and nearly 400 Hymns.  
Price in Cloth, 60 cents; 36 per Dozen.  
Board covers (cheap edition), 45 cents, 34 per doz. Bound to order in full sheep, beautifully marbled covers for Chapel or Vestry use, 75 cents, 65 per hundred. Sample copies mailed upon receipt of retail price. Published by ASA HULL, 240 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Penn. For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.  
251 July 8, 44

**AGENTS WANTED:** Male or Female, to sell our new \$10 SEWING MACHINE.  
The most complete Machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done on the high-priced machines. We want agents to introduce this machine in every county. Will pay \$75 to \$200 per month. For particulars address W. S. HILL, Manchester, N. H.  
July 8, 44

**NEW BOOKS! JUST OUT!**

Ten in a box. Thirty-nine beautiful illustrations. Price, \$4.  
1. Brother Bertie.  
2. Brother Bertie and his Aunt.  
3. Brother Bertie's Cure.  
4. Talks with Amy Dudley.  
5. More Talks with Amy Dudley.  
6. Amy Dudley's Amusements.  
7. Eggs that were never Peacocks.  
8. Julius and his Parrot.  
9. Sybil and her Snowball.  
10. Edwin and his Pet Squirrel.  
These new books will greatly please and interest the children. They are got up in superior style.

**WORKS OF REV. LEONIDAS HAMLINE, D. D.,** late one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Edited by Rev. F. G. HIBBARD, D. D. 12mo., pp. 652. Price, \$2.  
This work contains thirty-three sermons on the following important subjects:—Duty of Believing and Confessing; Christian Anger; The Seen and the Unseen; What is Man? The Sentence against Unbelief; Friendship with Christ; God the Righteous Judge; The Wages of Sin; The Gift of God; The sufferings of Christ; Delight in the House of God; Depravity of the Heart (two discourses); The Wisdom of God; The Goodness of God; Christian Baptism (two discourses); The Sabbath and the World; Jesus Reviled; The Immortality of Christ; Christian Patriotism. In these sermons there is a beautiful and harmonious blending of argument, imagination, andunction. Dr. Hibbard's introduction presents a clear and forcible analysis of Bishop Hamline as a thinker and preacher.

For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.  
St. July 15

**THE CELEBRATED**  
**STERLING**  
SIX CORD, SOFT FINISH,  
SPOOL COTTON,  
EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR,  
TO ANY KNOWN THREAD.  
Well adapted to  
**HAND AND SEWING MACHINE WORK.**

**A. T. STEWART & CO.,**  
NEW YORK,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.  
July 15, 44  
**STILL ANOTHER GREAT INVENTION.**  
**A HAND SPINNER.**  
With 12 Spindles, to accompany the celebrated Mendenhall Improved Self-acting Loom. It will do 10 days' work of the old-fashioned Spinning Wheel in one day, and do it more easily. A girl or a boy can operate either the Spinner, or the Loom. The Spinner will spin 40 knots per hour, from short rolls, or 30 from roving rolls; and the Loom will make from 20 to 30 yards of cloth or carpet per day. Farmer or Weaver should have them. For particulars and price list, address with stamps, H. T. THOMAS, Successor to A. S. Gates & Co., 29 N. 13th St., Philadelphia.  
July 15, 44

**IMPROVED**  
**Howe Sewing Machines,**  
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING.  
**NICHOLS & BALDWIN, General Agents,**  
No. 136 Washington Street, opposite School Street, Boston.  
121 July 15, 44

**FOR CAMP MEETING**  
AND ALL  
OCCASIONS OF  
**SOCIAL WORSHIP.**

We have a full supply of all the books used for Social and Camp-Meeting occasions.  
Liberal terms made with any responsible persons who may wish to arrange for selling at the Camp-Meetings of this year.

**PILGRIM'S HARP:** by Asa Hull. Just out. 224 pages. 15mo. Price 60 cents. \$5.00 per doz.  
**NEW AMERICAN HYMN AND TUNE BOOK:** by W. McDonald. 224 pages, 8vo., will be ready about Aug. 1st. This will be a very desirable book in its new form.  
**THE REVIVALIST:** New edition; by J. Willman. 500 Hymns, 200 Tunes. The most complete book of its kind. Price, \$1. \$10 per doz.  
**NEW STANDARD SINGER:** by Philip Phillips. 221 pages, 12mo., 64 cents. \$5.00 per doz.  
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And just go down some day;  
Whichever boat shall be their choice,  
They'll not have much to pay;  
Before you go, at FENNO'S call,  
And "Sue" each one complete  
With COAT, PANTS, VEST, HAT, SHOES, and all,  
At the corner of Beach Street. July 15 44

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**JUST THE THING.**  
Boys who a Hat or Cap may need,  
And can't much money with them bring,  
Can buy one very low indeed  
At FENNO'S—which is just the thing;  
Or if they need a pair of Shoes,  
Which lace up neatly with a string,  
They'll find them any style they choose,  
At FENNO'S—which are just the things,  
If they need Jacket, Pants, or Vest,  
A Suit from head to feet complete,  
At FENNO'S they can purchase best,  
Corner of Beach and Washington Street.  
151 July 1, 44



**ANECDOTES OF HYMNS.**—Magdeburg is memorable in the story of hymns, for it was at the cruel sacking of it by Tilly that the school-children marched across the marketplace singing, and so enraged him that he bid them all be slain; and from that day, say the chronicles, fortune departed from him, nor did he smile again. Other hymns were more fortunate, for we read of a certain rough captain who would not bate a crown of the thirty thousand he levied on a captured town, till at last the archdeacon summoned the people together, saying: "Come, my children, we have no more either audience or grace with men; let us plead with God;" and when they had entered the church, and sung a hymn, the fine was remitted to a thousand. The same hymn played as merciful a part in another town, which was to be burned for contumacy. When mercy had been asked in vain, the clergyman marched out with twelve boys to the general's tent, and sang there before him, when, to their amazement, he fell upon the pastor's neck and embraced him. He had discovered in him an old student friend, and spared the place, and still the afternoon service at Pegan is commenced with the memorable hymn that saved it. Of another, it is said that a famous robber, having been changed himself, sang it among his men so that many of them were changed also. Rough hearts, indeed, seem often the most susceptible. A major in command of thirty dragoons entered a quiet vicarage, and demanded within three hours more than the vicar could give in a year. To cheer her father, one of his daughters took her guitar and sang to one of Gerhardt's hymns. Presently the door softly opened; the officer stood at it, and motioned her to continue, and when the hymn was sung, thanked her for the lesson, ordered out the dragoons, and rode off.

#### OLD FOLKS' LOVE SONG.

Though the bloom from thy cheek be gone, love,  
And thy locks grow white with the years,  
Though the sound of thy voice in song, love,  
Hath an ache that speaks of tears;  
We two have seen life's summer-time  
Grow bright in days gone by,  
And the heart keeps still some flowers, love,  
Whose fragrance will not die.

**CHORUS.** Long, long ago, long, long ago,  
Passed those sunny hours away,  
But still affection lingers, in the heart  
'Tis summer yet,  
And we'll dream them o'er again to-day.

Thy face in the days long past, love,  
Beamed bright on my youthful dreams,  
And thy voice on my ear fell soft, love,  
Like the music of murmuring streams;  
Then side by side we gathered sweets,  
O'er hope's fair golden plain,  
And the tears we sometimes wept, love,  
Left no enduring stain.

**CHORUS.** Long, long ago, &c.

Though the light on our path grows dim, love,  
And our faltering steps are slow,  
Though we know we are drawing near, love,  
The gates where the mourners go;  
Still love, that makes life beautiful, love,  
Our waning days shall cheer,  
Till we join our hands in heaven, love,  
My love of many a year.

M. W. HACKLTON.

**COUNT ZINZENDORF AND THE DOVE.**—Cruelty to animals is always the sign of a mean and little mind, whereas we invariably find great men distinguished by their humanity.

I remember having read, some time ago, a beautiful story of Count Zinzendorf, when a boy. He was, as I dare say you know, a great German noble, and lived to do a great deal of good in the world.

One day, when he was playing with his hoop near the banks of a deep river, which flowed outside the walls of a castle where he lived, he espied a dove struggling in the water. By some means the poor little creature had fallen into the river, and was unable to escape. The little count immediately rolled a large washing-tub, which had been left near to the water's edge, jumped into it, and though generally very timid on the water, by the aid of a stick, he managed to steer himself across the river, to the place where the dove lay floating and struggling. With the bird in his arms he guided the tub back, and got safely to land. After warming his little captive tenderly in his bosom, the boy ran with it into the wood, and set it free. His mother, who had watched the whole transaction in trembling anxiety for his safety from her bedroom window, now came out.

"But were you not afraid?" she asked.

"Yes, I was, rather," answered the little boy; "but I could not bear that it should die so; you know, mother, its little ones might have been watching for it to come home."—*Plea for the Dumb Creation.*

The Sabbath must be observed as a day of rest. This I do not state as an opinion, but knowing that it has its foundation upon a law in man's nature as fixed as that he must take food or die.—*Wm. Parker, M. D.*

We never, in the whole course of our recollections, met with a Christian friend, who bore upon his character every other evidence of the Spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.—*Doctor Chalmers.*

**CONSCIENCE APPROVING AND CONDEMNING.**—In the testimony of a good conscience, in its calm, deliberate approval of our conduct, lies one of the sweetest and purest of the pleasures of life; a source of enjoyment whose springs are beyond the reach of accident or envy; a fountain in the desert, making glad the wilderness and the solitary place. It has, moreover, a sustaining power. The consciousness of rectitude, the approval of the still small voice within, that whispers, in the moment of danger and of weakness, "You are right," imparts to the fainting soul a courage and a strength that can come from no other source. Under its influence the soul is elevated above the violence of pain and the pressure of outward calamity. The timid become bold, the weak are made strong. Here lies the secret of much of the heroism that adorns the annals of martyrdom and of the Church. Women and children, frail and feeble by nature, ill-fitted to withstand the force of public opinion, and shrinking from the very thought of pain and suffering, have calmly faced the angry reproaches of the multitude, and resolutely met death in its most terrific forms, sustained by the power of an approving conscience, whose decisions were to them of more consequence than the applause or censure of the world, and whose sustaining power bore them, as on a prophet's chariot of fire, above the pains of torture and the rage of infuriated men.

Not less is the power of an accusing conscience. Its disapprobation and censure, though clothed with no external authority, are more to be dreaded than the frowns of kings or the approach of armies. It is a silent, constant presence, that cannot be escaped and will not be pacified. It embitters the happiness of life, cuts the sinews of the soul's inherent strength. It is a fire in the bones, burning when no man suspects but he only who is doomed to its endurance; a girdle of thorns worn next the heart, concealed, it may be, from the eye of man, but giving the wearer no rest day nor night. Its accusations are not loud; but to the guilty soul they are terrible, penetrating her inmost recesses, and making her to tremble as the forest trembles at the roar of the enraged lion, as the deep sea trembles in her silent depths when her Creator goeth by on the wings of the tempest and the God of glory thundereth. The bold, bad man hears that accusing voice, and his strength departs from him. The heart that is injured to all evil, and grown hard in sin, and fears not the face of man nor the law of God, hears it, and becomes as the heart of a child.

How terrible is remorse! that worm that never dies, that fire that never goes out. We cannot follow the human soul beyond the confines of its present existence. But it is an opinion entertained by some, and in itself not improbable, that in the future conscience will act with greatly increased power. When the causes that now conspire to prevent its full development and perfect action shall operate no longer; when the tumult of the march and the battle are over; when the cares, the pleasures, the temptations, the vain pursuits that now distract the mind with their confused uproar shall die away in the distance and cease to be heard; in the stillness of eternity, in the silence of a purely spiritual existence, the still small voice of conscience may perhaps be heard as never before. In the busy day-time we catch at intervals the sound of the distant ocean as a low and gentle murmur. In the still night, when all is hushed, we hear it beating in heavy and constant surges on the shore. And thus it may be with the power of conscience in the future.—*Prof. Joseph Haven's Studies in Theology.*

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—Rev. E. Thomas of the San Francisco Book Concern, thus sets forth the condition of San Francisco in the *Methodist Quarterly*. The rapid outline history he gives us is absolutely startling:—

"There are ten Roman Catholic churches in San Francisco. Besides these, the Papists have two colleges, provided with substantial and commodious buildings, and well endowed; one orphan asylum, a convent, a Magdalen asylum, and other institutions, giving Popery a strong central position among the agencies that are shaping the sentiments of the people, and determining the future of the city. Protestantism, too, is powerful here. In the city there are five Baptist churches, five Congregational, six Protestant Episcopal, twelve Methodist (including two German, two colored, one Southern, and one Wesleyan), seven Presbyterian, one Swedenborgian, one Unitarian, four German Lutheran, one Swedish, and one Campbellite, making an aggregate of forty-three Protestant congregations, besides several small congregations not in the above enumeration. The Hebrews have four congregations; two of their houses of worship being among the most costly and commodious in the city. Benevolent and reformatory associations are numerous, and many of them are operating effectively. Among the oldest and most cherished charities of the city are the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Mutual Protection and Relief Associations flourish here as they do not in older communities."

The true Church of Jesus Christ upon the earth does not so much move as stand, and the world moves and comes to it. The true Church does not build, she grows the rather. She is living, and all living things grow. She is not like one of those great cathedrals of the past ages, which one generation begun and to which each succeeding generation added a chapel, or a crypt, or a tower, or a shrine. She is a living temple which grows up around a living Christ. She goes not back to the past for her teaching, for there is One ever with her to lead her into all truth. Christ in you, the true Teacher. He can speak. He can teach. He can command. The Church listens and obeys. She does not need to go back to worm-eaten books for her creeds or her authorities. She hears a living voice in every age sounding in all listening ears, and she listens and obeys. She not only stretches out her hands of invitation and welcome to those who scornfully pass by her on the other side, but she clasps with more than a brotherly greeting the hands of those who come to her for healing and for life.

#### A TWILIGHT PICTURE.

'Tis a sweet Sabbath eve in summer-time,  
And lovers twain, with hand enclasped in hand,  
Upon a flower-hemmed meadow-pathway stand,  
Beside a stile they care not yet to climb.  
Before them spread fair uplands crowned with pine,  
That sharply on the amber sky defined,  
Stand up black-green against it; while behind,  
A wood's dark edge, with strongly pencilled line,  
Curves round a hill. Fair is the sylvan scene,  
And O! so sweet the tender twilight hour—  
So sweet, and yet so sad. A silvery sheen  
Falls like an after-thought on leaf and flower;  
And such deep calm abounds, the very air  
Breathes low and faint, like one engaged in prayer.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

**WHAT BECAME OF HIM?**—Rev. Mr. M— relates, that when he was a young man, connected with the navy, cruising off the African coast, a Spanish clerk in a slave-trading establishment was preëminent in cruelty to the captured negroes. It was to him a fiendish delight to fasten them to the burning sand beneath a cloudless sun, after lacerating them with the scourge, and covering their wounded backs with sugar to attract the insects which would burrow in the flesh. We will not repeat the story of his fiendish cruelties—they were too shocking for human sensibilities. When fatal sickness seized him, he cursed the God whose existence he had denied, and died. His body, instead of burial in a cemetery, was removed to a distant shore, and laid in the sand at low water mark, that it might escape the fury of his victims.

**What became of him?** The infidel replies, "He sank into an eternal sleep;" but he knows better—"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." Reason demands a righteous judgment and justice at the close of such a career.

**What became of him?** The Universalist answers, "He was attended by angels to the crystal sea; which trembles to the music of redeeming love, whose story he laughed at while living, as a worthless myth—a reply no less absurd than the former. Such a life and death, contrasted with that of Stephen, and of victims of despotic power under the lash, presents, in bold relief, the truth uttered by the Psalmist: 'The Lord's throne is in heaven: His eyes behold, His eyelids try the children of men. The Lord trieth the righteous: but the wicked and him that loveth violence His soul hateth. Upon the wicked He shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup.'—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

**DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS INFIDEL.**—Samuel Ludvig, the notorious German infidel, died lately in Cumminsville, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born in Guens, Hungary, in 1801, and came to America in 1837. Here he began his editorial career in the publication of that most vile and infamous paper, *The Facket*, which advocated the most low and vulgar infidelity. He was naturally a talented man, but his infidel brethren permitted him to contend all his lifetime with want for the necessities of life. Infidelity does not understand that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Even on his death-bed poor Ludvig suffered the most pinching want, and the Turners of Cincinnati projected a theatrical exhibition for his benefit. But this came too late. Ludvig died before the exhibition could take place, and now the proceeds are to be given to his poor widow and six children.

Why do not those for whose principles this man devoted his life take up a general collection among all the infidel brethren, by which the family might have been raised above want? The answer is, that genuine, practical love to the brethren does not flow from this cold, materialistic world, but it springs only from the fountain of love on Calvary, from Him who has shed his blood out of love to the brethren. A living faith on the Redeemer will also kindle in the heart a love to the brethren.—*The Lutheran.*

Not bad is this remark of a pastor: "Two thirds of the members of my church are honorary members. They don't come to prayer-meetings; they don't attend the Sabbath-school; they don't add to the life of the church; they are the passengers on the Gospel ship; they bear no burdens; add no strength; their names are on our books; they are honorary members." Dishonorary, rather.

"Such trust have we through Christ to God-ward." (2 Cor. iii. 4.) My Lord and my God, I know Thou art infallible truth, and canst not, Thou art infinite love, and wilt not, deceive me; glory be to Thee. Lord, daily increase my faith; make it active and fruitful; that I may believe and love Thee as becomes one entirely devoted to Thee in Thy dear Son Jesus Christ, Amen.—*Bishop Kent.*

**STARTLING FIGURES.**—It is estimated that 100,000,000 gallons of rum are manufactured in the United States yearly. This is equal to 3,125,000 barrels, of 32 gallons each. Set these barrels on end in a row, single file, allowing each to occupy 24 inches, and it would make a row of whiskey barrels 1,183 miles long, which is equal to the distance from Philadelphia, across the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, to the western border of Illinois.

Again, it is estimated, upon good authority, that the sale of rum costs the American people \$1,400,000,000 yearly. This amount, in Spanish dollars, would make 87,500,000 pounds. Load this into wagons, a ton to each, place them on a road, allowing 40 feet to each wagon, drawn by two horses, and you would have a train 331 miles long, composed of 43,750 wagons, drawn by 87,500 horses.

Truly we have need of reform.—*National Baptist.*

Where there is no Christian Sabbath, there is no Christian morality; and without this, free institutions cannot long be sustained.—*Justice McLean.*



## For the Children.

### THE SHEPHERD AND THE LAMB.

In the Scottish hills, as a shepherd strolled,  
On an eve with his ancient crook,  
He found a lamb that was chilled and young  
By the side of a purling brook.

And through fear that the lamb might sicken and die,  
From its mother's side might roam,  
He carried it up with a tender care,  
To a fold in its Highland home.

'Mid the dreary night, o'er the craggy peaks,  
Through the winds, and the storms, and the cold,  
The mother followed her captured lamb,  
To the door of the shepherd's fold.

Once I had a lamb by its mother's side,  
It was artless and pure and wild,  
'Twas the dearest lamb in my own dear flock,  
O, the pale little blue-eyed child.

But a shepherd came when the sun grew low,  
By a path that has long been trod,  
And he carried my lamb through the mists of night,  
To his fold in the mount of God.

With a tearful eye, and a bleeding heart,  
We must bear it and struggle on,  
And climb that mount by the shepherd's track,  
To the fold where our lamb has gone.

### THE OLD CHURCH DOOR.

BY MISS ANNA WARNER.  
PART II. CHAP. XI.

It was towards the middle of the next day, when Mrs. Fritz, hurrying home from some one of her many errands about the village, suddenly fell in with Jemmy Lucas and Molly Limp, walking hand in hand, and looking very much troubled.

"Well, children," quoth Mrs. Fritz, kindly, "what's the matter now? Who's lost a cap, or torn an apron?"

"O, 'tain't that!" said Molly, while Jemmy Lucas answered, "We was just a comin' for you."

"No, it was for her," said Molly.

"Well, so it was," said Jemmy Lucas, "that's what I meant. Is she to home, ma'am?"

"My mistress? Mrs. Kensett? Why, yes, she's home," said Mrs. Fritz. "Who wants her?"

"O, Sam Dodd—dreadful!" said the children. "He's broke his collar, and's all cut up besides."

"You see, ma'am," Jemmy Lucas went on more coherently, while Molly broke down in a great sob,—"you see, ma'am, he's went down the stairs head first."

"Went down the stairs!" repeated Mrs. Fritz.

"Yes, ma'am. Some does say as old Dodd pushed him down. And they's got him onto the bed, and there ain't a livin' soul there to know if he's dead or 'live."

"Why, bless your heart!" cried Mrs. Fritz in dismay, "don't you know? Run and find out, this very minute."

"O, he wasn't dead," said Jemmy Lucas. "But old Dodd's took himself off, and the other boys they's allers got somethin' on hand."

"And hasn't the doctor seen him?" cried Mrs. Fritz, once more.

"Why, yes, ma'am," said Jemmy Lucas, "old Dodd sent him, and he's come and set the bones. But he couldn't stop."

"Well, you run home, like good children," said Mrs. Fritz, "and take the best care you can, till I or somebody comes."

"We's afraid o' Sam," said little Molly, shrinking.

"Never mind, he can't hurt you now," said the woman. "Run home and do all you can for the poor fellow, and pray the Lord to keep him quiet. The Lord can do anything."

Mrs. Fritz hurried off again in her own direction, and the two little children once more took hold of hands, and ran all the way back to Vinegar Hill.

"Poor feller!" Molly repeated; pity fairly getting the better of fear. "And the Lord can do anythin', Jemmy."

"Well, Sam couldn't do much to ye now," said Jemmy, "anyhow."

"Ise so 'fraid of his swearin' at me!" said Molly, with a shiver. "And that makes the King angry. And I then feels as if He was angry with me just for hearin' it. But we'll beg him to keep Sam quiet."

They ran along, out of the village and past the church and down among the bushes, deep in consultation as to how they would take care of Sam, and what various things they would do for his comfort; when suddenly Jemmy Lucas stopped short.

"Game's up, Molly!" he said. "There's Jem Crook's head out o' Sam's window. Nice takin' care he'll do!"

Molly stopped too, much disappointed.

"But maybe he ain't agoin' to stay, Jemmy," she said.

"Maybe not," answered Jemmy Lucas, "but there ain't much 'maybe' about your and my stayin', Molly Limp. However, we'll go as fur's we can."

The house door stood wide open, no hinderance there;

and so did the other door at the foot of Sam's stairway; but as the children set foot on the first step, the face of Tim Wiggins looked down upon them from the top.

"Hullo, babies!" he said, "what's to pay now? Run home to yer mummies, we don't keep no infant school in these parts."

"We're comin' to take care o' Sam Dodd," said Jemmy Lucas. "The lady telled us to."

"O, she did!" said Tim Wiggins. "Well, you just skurry off back agin, and tell her Sam's took care of—first-rate."

"But we wants to come up," said Molly.

"Does yer?" said Tim with a sneer. "Couldn't let ye up, nohow. Stairs is too steep. 'Feared ye'd find out how it feels to fall down 'em." And Tim seated himself on the top stair, with a look and air that were unmistakably threatening.

"We'll sit down and just wait till she comes," whispered Molly to her companion. "She won't be very long."

"No, yer don't!" growled Tim, not catching the words, but taking full effect of the action. "I say, clear out o' that! I'm goin' to 'speriment flingin' boots and shoes and sich like down the stair, and some one on ye might take a notion to get hit."

It was an argument not to be answered; little Molly and Jemmy Lucas gave way, perforce, before it. They went off, consoling themselves with the promise of keeping close watch for the lady, or for her deputy, Mrs. Fritz, whichever might come.

So the day wore on, and Sam knew perfectly well who kept close watch over him, and made as though he knew it not. Anger, and pain, and mortification racked him almost beyond bearing, but not a word could Jem Crook or Tim Wiggins get; not a look even would he give them, except when they were looking another way. Sam felt that he hated them both heartily, if for no other reason, yet because they were strong and lithe as ever, and he lay there helpless. The hours wore on very wearily. Sometimes the boys left him quite alone, and Sam could hear them roaming over the house, or at least so much of it as was not locked up. Sometimes they went down and played beneath his window, their ringing shouts of laughter and frolic making the pain ten times worse, and the weariness almost unbearable. It was hot and close in that little garret room, and Sam's watchers at length forsook it altogether, and delighted themselves in the cool shade below.

"If he wants somethin', he can just holler," said Tim Wiggins, stretching himself out for a nap. "Keep an eye, Jem, don't let none o' that 'ere small fry get in. Sam's a-most spiled, now."

Jem Crook opened one eye and shut the other, alternately, for about ten minutes, but then he too went to sleep; and Sam might have wanted something a good while before his weak voice could have roused them up. At first he was glad they were gone; in his feverish, restless state Sam found the strange quiet of the house rather pleasant. But soon he wearied of that, and grew more restless than ever. Better the mocking faces and tormenting laughs of Tim Wiggins and Jem Crook than his own thoughts, with that silent array of chests and jugs and horse blankets and guns. What was it the lady had said? "He sees you, boys, wherever you are," and Sam did not like the remembrance. He covered his head up in the clothes, and then bits of hymns that the lady had repeated, and of those Mrs. Fritz had sung, seemed to ring in his ears. Sam threw down the coverlid with an oath, and there stood the lady herself before him; gentle, pure, and loving, as she always looked.

In his surprise, Sam was very near repeating his former expression, or something still worse; but instead of that, he only spoke out his thoughts pretty plainly.

"How'd you get here?" he said. "How come they to let ye up?"

"If you mean the two boys I saw asleep on the grass," said Mrs. Kensett, "I did not ask them. And I should have come, Sam, just the same if they had been awake. I wanted to see you. How do you do?"

"Confounded!" was Sam's unqualified answer.

"Poor boy!" said Mrs. Kensett, laying her hand on the hot forehead, "it is very hard to lie still, and bear pain! I know, for I have tried it myself! See, Sam, I have brought some cool fresh water to bathe your head."

Sam scowled. But he was too weak to resist, and it took but a touch or two of the cool wet linen to smooth away all the wrinkles. His brow unbent, and a heavy sigh of relief escaped his lips. Then the eyelids fell more gently, and for the first time that day the weary boy went quietly to sleep.

Neither sound nor stir disturbed him. Jem Crook, who had waked up just in time to see Mrs. Kensett's white dress disappear through the doorway, crept noiselessly up the stairs once or twice, to note the progress of things; but liked appearances far too little to venture in: James Dodd was not yet come home; and the sunbeams silently quitted the little garret, and began to climb the roof.

For a while Sam slept on; then pain was too much for weariness, and roused him up. His wandering eyes looked full into those of his kind nurse.

"Well, whatever *did* yer come for?" he broke forth, with something of his old manner.

"To take care of you," said Mrs. Kensett.

"He won't let ye, when he comes back," said Sam.

"O, yes, maybe he will, if you mean your father," said Mrs. Kensett.

"They makes an awful noise down stairs nights," said Sam. "You'll be just scared to death."

"No, I think not," said Mrs. Kensett with a smile. "But you must not talk, Sam. I am going down stairs to get your tea, and then you must go to sleep again."

Alas, Sam's words proved true. Going down to the kitchen, Mrs. Kensett met there the master of the house; and was at once informed, with great distinctness, that her services would be neither wished for nor permitted. James Dodd "didn't like strangers in his house, and Sam would get more care than he deserved, without troubling the village folks."

With a sorrowful heart Mrs. Kensett mounted the stairs once more, carrying up Sam's cup of tea, and served him with it tenderly and carefully. Then she set down the cup, and came and knelt by his bedside.

"Sam," she said, "you were right, your father will not let me stay. But God will stay with you, and no one can hinder Him. Sam, will you think of Him? Will you trust yourself to Him? Will you try to be His child? This is what the Lord Jesus says: 'If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it.' 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'"

She prayed for him there, with all her heart in her voice and words; then bade him good-night, and came away. And as she passed round the first clump of bushes, Jem Crook and Tim Wiggins came stealing round the other side, and darted into the house, and up the stairs.

"When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he which received seed by the wayside."

### ENIGMA NO. 20.

I am composed of 11 letters.

My 3, 6, 5, 8 is found in Matt. vii. 3.

My 1 is sometimes 100.

My 11, 10, 4 is to entreat.

My 2 is the same as my 6.

My 7, 9 may be found in Jerusalem.

My whole is something for all to do.

T.

Answer to Enigma 18, by G. A. S., Malden:—"Let brotherly love continue."

Answer to Enigma 19:—"The Lord hath heard my supplication, the Lord will receive my prayer."

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—It was a noble and beautiful answer of Queen Victoria—the monarch of a free people, reigning more by love than by law—that she gave to an African prince, who sent an embassy with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the secret of England's greatness and England's glory; and our beloved Queen sent him, not the number of her fleet, not the number of her armies, not the account of her boundless merchandise, not the details of her inexhaustible wealth. She did not, like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, show the ambassador her diamonds, and her jewels, and her rich ornaments, but handing him a beautifully bound copy of the Bible, she said, "Tell the Prince that THIS IS THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS."—*Child's Friend*.

A CHILD'S REPLY.—In a Christian family near Amoy, China, a little boy, the youngest of three children, on asking his father to allow him to be baptized, was told that he was too young; that he might fall back if he made a profession when he was only a little boy. To this he made the touching reply, "Jesus has promised to carry the lambs in His arms. As I am only a little boy, it will be easier for Jesus to carry me."

This logic of the heart was too much for the father. He took him with him, and the dear one was ere long baptized.—*Church Missionary Instructor*.

### HARVARD COMMENCEMENT.

Among the many college anniversaries occurring about this season, and duly chronicled by the newspaper press, that of the oldest, richest, and perhaps the most influential of them all, occupies, as is fitting, a prominent place. For the reason that Harvard University yet sustains a quasi relation to the State, such as is not held by any other college in the State, as well as because of its great prominence among the educational agencies of the State, we pause to listen to some of her voices uttered at her two hundred and thirty-third anniversary, and discern, if possible, their import.

The orations of the neophytes, upon the Commencement platform, are generally considered as of no special significance. But when, from a class of more than a hundred, only eight are put upon the platform, and these the maturest, the choicest of them all; and when their performances are elaborately prepared, and thoroughly criticised productions, we may, we think, regard both their literary character, and their moral tone, as indicating the character and efficiency of the instructions given in the college.

In comparing these productions with those of former years, we could but approve the wisdom of cutting down the number from some two score, as in former years, to eight, as this year. And had the line been so drawn as to leave but six, instead of eight, it would have been even more creditable.

The two scientific dissertations were of the highest order, indicating patient investigation, close thinking, and careful

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analysis. They were written in a concise style, and appropriately rendered. The same remarks are nearly equally true of the two politico-historic orations.

We have no criticism either to offer upon the literary character of the productions, or the oratory, of the two remaining speakers; as indices of research, culture, and ability, they were excellent.

But when we are told in an oration, showing as much ability and care as did that upon "The Treatment of Uncivilized by Civilized Races," that modern Protestant missions have been controlled by fanatics, and have proved failures; and that the only way to deal with the uncivilized is to smooth their passage to extinction by sending them the creedless calm of Quaker gray: or as in that most finished and able oration, "summa cum laude," on "Philistinism," that God's only command to man, is to "grow,"—when the only utterances upon such a platform on such an occasion, bearing upon the great moral and religious problems of this eventful age, were of such a character; we can but regard it as significant of the atmosphere in which such productions are conceived; and we confess to a fear for our future, as a people, when so large a portion of our educated mind draws its germinal inspirations from such a fountain.

But there was another phenomenon observable at this anniversary that appeared to us worthy of note, especially as one of a series of similar phenomena. We noticed another ex-President in the congregation, a President elect in the meeting of the Overseers, and an acting President, or a President "ad interim" in the public chair.

If the old Alma Mater is distinguished for the number of her sons, she is, we think, without parallel also in the number of her ex-Preses. It is true there are, we believe, but two now living, but not less than three have very recently died. This would not be so noticeable were it not for the fact, that, both in this country, and in the Old World, the presidency of a well-established university has been considered, and in practice has proved to be, amongst the most permanent of official positions, either in Church or State. In one decade this old and liberal institution has been under the management of four Presidents and two acting Presidents, one of whom has twice occupied the high chair, and all but one of these officers are now living.

Such frequency of change, continued through more than half a century, can hardly be attributable to chance or accident. There must be some constitutional or at least chronic cause. And in an institution occupying the position of old Harvard, the public may have a reason to inquire into that cause. Why the late incumbent of that office tendered his resignation of it, we have no disposition to inquire; with that reason we may have nothing to do; yet it has been more than intimated, from what should be well informed sources, that the Rev. President would have resigned, even though his resignation had not been accepted.

Judging from notices in *The Advertiser*, the Hon. and Rev. Board of Overseers, chosen by, and thus representing the Alumni of the University, held unwontedly frequent meetings during the last winter; and one of the oldest and most conservative among them was heard to remark, that the Board had resolved itself into a debating club. The question in debate was, whether or not that Board should concur with the corporation in elevating to the Presidency a young man, as little known to literature (outside of *The Atlantic*), as to the walks of useful science. This debate, we are told, was not only protracted, but in some of its passages, approached the quality of earnestness. Now with all this we have nothing in particular to do, it may be; nor would we have ought to say of it, only as we see in it the outcroppings of that cause we are looking for; the cause of these oft-repeated changes in that high and important office.

Why did that Board of Overseers contest so long and so earnestly, that election?

If we rightly judge, in this case, as in many others, there were causes,—and then a cause.

It is probable that, in that Hon. and Rev. Board, there were gentlemen who felt, if they did not think, either that themselves, some loved classmate, or particular friend, was more worthy of the nomination, and by far more fitting for the office, than the nominee. Of course no one admitted, even to his own heart, that such a feeling could influence him. Yet even the high liberals of old Harvard are, we venture to suppose, slightly tinged with some of the more amiable weaknesses of our common humanity. Again there were some, not a few, or influential, we judge, who have a deep conviction that the learned and able Preacher to the University, a scholar so ripe, a man so venerable in age, so endeared to all who know him for his affability, and a Christian (for his denomination) so truly liberal, should have been elevated to the Presidency. This was clearly indicated, if we did not mistake them, by those rounds of applause that greeted the venerable Nestor as he rose at the Commencement Dinner to address the hundreds there assembled. Such a feeling we know, existed when the late incumbent was elected. There were yet others, we rather guess, who hesitated to concur, not because they knew any particular reason why they should not, but simply because they failed to see any reason why they should.

Such and similar may have been among the influencing causes of that debate; but we think we see a reason deeper than these.

The so-called liberals, at least parasitically belonging to Harvard University, and for the present very much controlling her, being without any settled principles to serve as an anchorage in their religious and educational speculations, have hitherto contented themselves with efforts to overthrow

all that is settled, either in revelation or in history, and merely theorizing and experimenting on what, to their dreamy fancy (which they call reason), may seem possible. This iconoclastic predisposition they carry into all their religious thinking, and into their theories of reform, of charity, and of education. In all this theorizing, neologic Germany is evidently their model, their master. The result of all this is, that Harvard University being the chief centre from which this liberalism (loose and reckless) emanates, it is seeking the entire control of that venerable seat of learning; and we are compelled to say that its success in that direction is nearly complete. This unsettles, so far as that institution is concerned, the theories of education, and the curriculum and government of the University. These men are in search of something; but their ideas regarding the object of their pursuit are so indefinite and confused, they would not, probably, recognize it were they to stumble upon the discovery. Hence it occurs that the Presidential chair is very liable to such accidents as Sinbad met with when he thought to cook his dinner on what he thought to be an island, but was a whale's back. But these "liberals," if the most garrulous, are not the most numerous of even those known as Unitarians; and outside of that denomination there are many friends of the University and of sound learning, who yield to this superior power of wire-pulling with reluctance. Hence this contest between the "new and old education"—between the polytechnic, or so far as the individual student is concerned, the mono-technic, and the classic—between the substantial and the specious. The late President was elevated to the position because of his devotion to a single branch of science; but that branch losing its prestige, its votary lost his place. And such, we judge, is likely to be the in and the out, the up and the down, under the present management.

### Our Book Table.

#### RELIGIOUS.

MASTER-PIECES OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE, collected by Henry C. Fish, D. D. Two vols. in one, large octavo, pp. 613, 616. M. W. Dodd. Over twelve hundred pages of sermons may frighten some hearers of the Word, who are not doers; but those who love the apples of gold in pictures of silver, will rejoice over such a treasure. It is hard to tell poor preachers what to buy; easier, what not to buy. So many good things are set before their hungry eyes and empty pockets, that it seems cruel, sometimes, to describe them. Yet how can one fail of owning this collection? Here are Athanasius, Tertullian, Cyril, Gregory, Chrysostom, Augustine, and other ancients. Here is the great English pulpit of Taylor, South, Latimer, Barrow, Foster, Watson, and others. Here, too, the German and French celebrities. All for a five-dollar bill. It is a mistake in putting the two volumes into one. Another should have been added, of the American and modern pulpit. Not a sermon from an American pen; not one from a late European writer. We hope the compiler will fall back on the original form, and collect a new volume. Give us Wayland's "Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise," Nehemiah Adams's "Reasonableness of Future Punishment," Parks's "Religion of Theology and Feeling," Olin's "Child Nurture," Bushnell's "Unconscious Influence," one of Beecher's, Williams's, Simpson's, Cuyler's, Storrs's, Huntington's, Warren's, Channing's, Whedon's, Newhall's, Townsend's, Durbin's, with Robertson's, Stanley's, Trench's, Schleiermacher's, Krummacher's, and others. It will make this the more valuable.

#### LITERARY.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER, by Hepworth Dixon, tells all about the first spot of historical interest in London, if not in England. "Where will you go?" was the inquiry of the cabman of Daniel Webster, when he took his first ride in London. "There is but one place in London, the Tower." One can live over its long life in these descriptions. Let every youth read it. Put it in your Sunday-school libraries, in place of the thousand feeble fictions that now possess them. Harper Brothers, and A. Williams & Co.

RURAL POEMS, by Wm. Barnes. Roberts Bros. have issued these charming poems in the Handy Volume series. We have before commended them. They will be delightful companions for the woods.

LETTERS OF LADY MONTAGUE. Roberts Brothers.

LETTERS OF MADAME DE SEVIGNE.

These are two of the best of the Roberts' "Library of Women." They are the two best writers in one of their best lines of writing. Sevigné is the Walpole of women, or Walpole the Sevigné of men, as perhaps it ought to be said; for the woman is both the older and the better letterist, and her style had much to do with making his. Wortley Montague was as smart and odd as any male genius. Her correspondence with Pope is very racy. These are two delightful books.

SEX IN NATURE; an Essay proposing to show that Sex and the Marriage Union are universal Principles, fundamental alike in Physics, Physiology, and Psychology, by Leopold Hartley Grunden. Nichols & Noyes. Pp. 118. This is an interesting and able essay on an interesting theme. Mr. Grunden has written on cognate subjects before, and handles his topic as a master and mistress. He does not show that one sex is inferior to the other. Though in humanity woman represents the affections, man the understanding, yet each have much of both natures, and both are equal before each other, and before God. His views are thoughtful, novel, and elevating. The law of parallelism in Scriptures, of gender in language, of marriage as the perfection of being, of God as Himself, bi-sexual in infinite wisdom and goodness, are all excellent. He extols and sanctifies this relation, and will lead the pure soul to purity in its perusal.

WOMAN IN PRISON, by Caroline H. Woods (Hurd & Houghton), is a little work of a matron of a penitentiary. It shows how needed is reformation, if not revolution, in some of the prisons, if not in all. Yet, with all its hardships, could not a kitchen-girl tell as grievous a tale, or a "school-marm," or a washerwoman, or anybody who had disagreeable duties to do, and more disagreeable servants or masters to order, or be ordered by?

THE WONDERS OF OPTICS: THUNDER AND LIGHTNING, (C. Scribner & Co.), continue the excellent series of popular books on science for youth and children. They will bear reading by all ages. We hope these two will go into the Sunday-school catalogues.

ANECDOTES OF THE WESLEY FAMILY, by J. B. Wakeley (Carlton & Lanahan), is an admirable collection of incidents in a family as witty as the Beechers, and a great deal wiser and more religious. They are full of life. It will be a very popular work. We gave extracts from it last week, and shall again. Buy it.

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE, by W. S. Trench (Roberts Bros.), is one of the prettiest and best of the Handy Volume series. It takes one into the heart of Ireland and the Irish, shows their poverty, their suffering, their humor, their faith, their fanaticism. It describes the great revival of '59, and the riots and murders of a contrary sort. It is a useful book in the present debates on the Irish Question.

FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH, by R. B. Roosevelt (Harper Bros.), is a humorous answer to "Five Acres Enough," and shows that to one who don't like farming and gardening, even five rods are a burden hard to be borne, unless laid upon the back. It is only another way of putting "Sum cuique." "The shoemaker to his last."

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AT ROME, by Rev. W. Ingraham Kip (Harper Bros.), tells the story of the Roman Saturnalia with learning and animation. It will be found an excellent book to replace the Ambleside series of say-nothings that now debilitate the childish mind. The description of the churches of Rome is very interesting and valuable; so is that of the service. As a chronicle of the worship and worshippers of this ancient faith, it is well worth its cost.

#### FICTION.

THE NEWCOMES, by Thackeray (Harper Bros.); EAMOND and LOVEL, by Thackeray (Fields, Osgood & Co.), continue their rival editions—the former the cheapest, and the latter the best for preservation.

NORMAN LESLIE, by Theo. S. Fay, is an old story republished, a rare event in the history of the novel. Mr. Fay is an accomplished writer, and his tale is a story of New York life a generation ago, in which is woven an exciting murder of that time.

SHELTON, by Henry Kingsley (Harper Bros.), is after his usual agreeable manner, a tale of aristocratic life in England—a life near its end.

MY DAUGHTER ELINOR (Harper Bros.) is a story of American life; whether good or evil, we cannot say.

THE STRANDED SHIP, by L. Clarke Davis (G. P. Putnam & Son), is a story of a Harvard graduate, who begins the first chapter by murdering, as he thought, a fellow-student who had dishonored his sister, and flinging him into the Boston Bay. He gets cleared by a Boston jury,—not a very possible thing,—and goes to California. His victim is picked up by a California steamer, and gets well. In a storm, years afterward, he rescues and recognizes him.

HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT, THE SACRISTAN'S HOUSEHOLD (Harper Bros.), THE LOST MANUSCRIPT, THE DEAD GUEST (Appletons), are four novels that we have not read, nor looked into. With so many better books before us, we shall hardly indulge in that luxury even for the purpose of condemning them. As Henry Zschokke wrote "The Dead Guest," we presume it is well written. They are all of them mere drops in the ocean of a literature which, like the salt sea, inflames the very thirst it assumes to allay.

#### GUIDE-BOOKS, ETC.

THE TOURIST'S POCKET-GUIDE (Sampson, Low & Co.), Cathcart & Hall, carries one to all our watering-places, but, what is of more consequence, does not pay the bills. It is a London guide to America; a few pages, and cheap.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN, by Samuel Bowles (Fields, Osgood & Co.), is another guide-book, small and good, of which many hundreds will be sold, and deserve to be. It gives the things to see, if not the eyes to see with.

EGGLESTON'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL MANUAL tells all about Sunday-schools—how to start them, run them, furnish them, and make them a success. Nobody knows better how to do it than Edward Eggleston. Every superintendent would do well to order a copy (Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon).

The American Sunday-school Union has recently issued a number of excellent works for the young. They are quite attractive books, being well printed, and prettily bound and illustrated. "The Story of a Diamond" both tells a tale, and illustrates Egyptian manners and customs. The others are stories illustrative of home life, and are entitled, "The Twin Roses," "Dr. Kendall's Children," "Ben Boland's Garden," "The Little House in the Hollow," "Children's Hearts and Hands," "Grandma Merritt's Stories," "Poke and her Sisters." All these volumes are of a high order, and can be confidently recommended.

Blackwood portrays well "The Skeptic of the Times of George II., or David Hume," and abuses Sumner and America, in its old fashion. It thinks war with us would break up the American Union. Why have not the two wars it has had with us broken up the Union? It knows better than this, and all its article shows another fear. It tells a foolish falsehood, that Mr. Sumner was struck by Brooks because he insulted Southern ladies. It knows, or ought to know, what caused Brooks's assault; that in the oration of Sumner there was no reference to Southern ladies, but to Southern sin. It quotes a prophecy of Talleyrand as to America's future relations to Europe. Undoubtedly America is to overturn Europe, and nobody knew it better than that astute politician, as nobody knows it to-day better than Napoleon, Disraeli, and Derby, and Blackwood.

#### Publications Received since our Last.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.	PUBLISHERS.	FOR SALE BY
Henry Remond, Thackeray, Papers from Over the Water, May Bell, Newbury, The Eclectic Treasury, The Religious Monthly, Woman's Advocate, Methodist Quarterly Review, Monthly Journal, Baptist Quarterly,	Fields, Osgood, & Co. American News Co. D. Lothrop & Co. N. Tibbals & Co. L. C. Bowles. Tomlinson. Carlton & Lanahan. Am. Unit. Association. Am. Baptist Pub. Soc.	



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Our Special Offer of THE HERALD for the balance of the year is very popular, and new names are coming in. Let all our friends work for us.

## THE MINISTERIAL WORK.

Is preaching the great work of the minister of Jesus Christ? Its greatness is immeasurable; but so are all departments of his work. The very name he chiefly bears, minister, implies the equality if not supremacy of other offices. His ministrations may be in the pulpit, must be; but they are not confined to that spot and hour. Many, nowadays, extol this as the chief if not sole excellence of the ambassador of Jesus Christ. In revolting from the preacherless service of the Papacy, our fathers plunged into the opposite extreme. So hungry were they for the preached word, that two hours were not a tedious length for a sermon, and that twice a day. They allowed this service to largely absorb all other parts of the Sabbath worship and all other branches of clerical work. The public prayer alone contested with it for the palm; and that because it too was a protest against the Latin mummeries which they had endured so long. But the Christian conscience recognizes the value of many other services than that of the pulpit. That this is chief in popularity, is undoubtedly true. The persuasive preacher will always win the highest clerical honors. The people run after him, and he whom the people like, the people reward. Whitfield and Wesley were great preachers, Latimer and Rogers, Calvin and Luther, Owen and Baxter. So was it even in the Papal Church. Bernard, Peter the Hermit, Abelard, Saurin, Massillon, Bourdaloue are specimens of the greatness and glory of their pulpit.

Yet other powers belong to this profession. As beauty may be the chief charm of woman, yet is often surpassed in honor and success by other gifts, so the pastorship often wins more durable popularity for the minister of Christ, than mere pulpit fame. In our

Church there are many other paths of duty and victory. The prayer-meeting gives the less popular preacher better opportunities than almost any other institution. Especially is this the case in New England, where the sermon is supplemented by a thronged Sabbath evening meeting. Here the original idea of preaching is often best attained. The pungent exhortation, the easy conversational attitude, the immediate application of the entreaties and arguments to the sinner, urging him to now accept Jesus Christ, the frequent compliance with this request, stirring the hearts of the Church with joy and flooding it with new life and energy, all these set the prayer-meeting, or, as it should be called, the exhortation-meeting gift above all its rivals often in our ministerial success. The minister who can make these a ceaseless attraction and power, who can bring sinners week by week of a Sabbath evening to the Saviour, is sought for and successful in a high degree. His pulpit gifts in this light grow attractive. He wins souls. That is everything. The churches yearn for him. All ministers have not this gift, any more than they have that of pulpit eminence. Yet all may cultivate it and obtain it in a good degree, as they may its rival. Every new minister should aim to make every social meeting a success.

By short and earnest praying, by shorter and pungent speaking, by varied, fresh, and universal singing, let him determine that the Church and congregation shall be allured to these meetings. If only a half dozen are present, let the meeting be all the livelier. That will bring a dozen the next week, and two dozen the week following, till the people long more for this season than for any other service, sacred or secular.

To the prayer-meeting gifts are added those especially pastoral. He shall feed his flock as a shepherd. Many ways hath the under-shepherd of feeding the flock of God. Not alone from house to house, but from pulpit and altar. The former, however, should not be neglected. Sick and aged Christians should be carefully remembered. They enjoy such visitations. They are refreshed by them. So is the visitor refreshed. Watering others, he is himself watered. He gleans from their experiences matter for his most telling sermons. He has Paul's experience in part, and both looks into and enters the heavens in their holy society.

Thus, too, he balances the extremes of his society. The poor are not slighted; the rich not fawned upon. The minister's presence in the cottage is a recognition of the oneness of all in Christ. He moves as head of all from the richest to the poorest. The lowliest feel that they are united to the loftiest in this their representative.

The best of company, too, is found in these humbler habitations. The lounging, long-drawn, loafing Yankee in Mrs. Stowe's "Old Town Folks," bears the wisest brain of all her characters on his lazy shoulders. The cleverest head in many a parish is the lowliest. Wit, fancy, sharpness, clearness, all flourish under a torn hat, and are set off with patched clothes and coarsest fare. The most wonderful talker on the things of God we ever knew, not excepting such extraordinary lights as Olin and Durbin and Beecher, was a poor man who lived in a little poor cottage on pork, corn, and tobacco, all of which he raised himself. Sublime was his uplift of soul; wonderful the vastness of his conceptions, the more wonderful because he never seemed to have any idea of their being vast or marvelous. Other such, though none quite his equal, have we seen. It is in the shop, the store, the kitchen, the chamber, that a true merchantman of the Gospel finds goodly pearls. Every such merchant should be zealous in every such service. Make it a business, a joy. Exult in it, train yourself for it, devote yourself to it, and its fruits will be seen speedily and abundantly. No minister should neglect this branch of his work, any more than a doctor should his. This is his family garden. Here he plants and gathers for his weekly table. Its successful culture insures a bountiful and attractive board, which all the people shall enjoy and throng.

Other duties press upon him. The child has no small claims; the youth must be won to Christ; the improvements of the church must be attended to, a new house built or the old repaired; moneys raised and debts liquidated; in a word, *enterprise* must be

shown by the ministry ; enterprise in all its forms, in pulpit and prayer-meeting, in Sabbath-school and Bible class, in young people's meetings and societies, in visiting and studying, in building and begging, is every good word and work. Is the labor slight ? Does one cry out Who is sufficient for these things ? None. The best fail in some points. No one is a victor in all. But each should aim to thus make full proof of his ministry. He should husband every grain of time. He should systematize his work. He should devote himself exclusively to it. Not to the loss of relaxation, for rest is as needful as the toil ; but to the withdrawal of his interest in other matters. The ministry is his vocation, the ambassadorship of Jesus Christ. What stain has lately come on an honored name because he was charged with trading at the point where he was sent as ambassador. How much deeper the stain when one of God's ambassadors is busy in trading, self-seeking, private gambling in stocks, getting near an unconverted person to seemingly ask after his soul, and then asking after his insurance. We have seen this done, even at a camp-meeting.

Arise! shine! servants of the living God. Let this year be given altogether to Him. Bend over His book, in itself and all its vast correlatives and assistants. Weave your mind into thought and thought into expressions. Seek to lead the people in the knowledge and love of God. Make the social meeting a power and delight. Be cordial and conversant with all your people, especially the sick, the sad, the poor. Push the enterprises of the Church. Urge social Christian reforms, and you will find no room for grumbling, and much for holy mirthfulness.

"Serene will be your days and bright,  
And happy will your nature be."

Your mission will be the most beautiful and successful. The truths you deal in will be like the fragrant spices to the perfumer. All your garments will smell of cassia and cinnamon, out of the ivory palaces where God has made you glad. The strength, beauty, glory, eternity of the doctrines you preach, will pervade your being, and all your nature be sublimated to the nature of Him, whose you are, and whom you thus gladly and rewardfully serve.

SECULAR COLLEGES. — EXEANT.

The resignation of the Chancellorship of Michigan University, by its late President, is the severest blow the cause of secular university education has received. He was unboudedly popular. He had obtained complete mastery of the situation. He had navigated the institution through the perilous straits of Homoeopathy and the regular practice, obtaining a large increase to its funds, without involving it in the chief medical controversy of the age. He had increased the salaries and number of its professors, and greatly enlarged the number of the students. His courteous and conciliatory spirit had won all the rival Christian bodies represented in its faculty to his approval, so that the fierce opposition that welcomed him, had been changed to warm commendation. He had shown great vigor in enforcing and enlarging the educational departments. No president in our land had as honored and enviable a position. He had not his fame to make, like White of Cornell, and McCosh of Princeton, nor had he used up his availability, like Hill of Harvard. He was probably the most popular president in America. More than a thousand students every Sabbath hung on his speech. No such audience is found elsewhere in this country: hardly one abroad.

And yet he surrenders all this success, and assumes the charge of a college that is practically unborn ; for though it has had a legal and formal existence for years, it has never been manned, except in a very few departments, and has only graduated a very few students. What has led to this step ? A reason deeper than any that appears to the public eye. It is a practical confession, by one of the most experienced and successful of college presidents, of the weakness and ultimate dissolution of State and secular colleges. It is a declaration, that, however admirably these are manned and managed, however abundantly they are supplied with funds, even with a State as their almoner, they are without real strength. They cannot endure. It is a confession, also, that only ecclesiastical



colleges, or at the least, positively Christian, evangelical colleges, can constantly and progressively flourish.

The Church must and will manage these highest institutions. It is not without wisdom that the Roman Catholic declares in favor of religious schools from the start. Her victory in New York may yet revise the whole common school system, and compel the introduction of Archbishop Whately's plan, a united Christian course of daily instruction. But whatever may be the debate on the primary schools, the colleges will continue to be denominational, and the State and secular institutions be compelled to succumb. This act will develop every Church college in Michigan. The Methodists could do but little while one of their ministers was at the head of their magnificent State institution. They will now rally, and build up their own college on the right foundation, having the wisdom first, we trust, to change its location to Detroit, thus putting it in the real centre of the State, and removing it from competition with the Northwestern University. The Baptists, Freewill Baptists, and Presbyterians, will be equally enthusiastic in their enterprises.

The cause of the inevitable decay of State colleges is found in the determination of anti-evangelical bodies to be represented in their faculty, and to practically control them.

"It is the little rift within the lute,  
That by and by will make the music mute,  
And ever widening, slowly silence all."

It is thus silencing the chiefest of them all. A few years ago the little clique of Boston anti-evangelists fastened their eye on Ann Arbor. They said, "Go to. Is not there a college where no sect is allowed especial prominence, where not even Christian faith is required of a professor or student? We have dechristianized the oldest of American colleges. Let us enter and ruin this Eden." And so they took up a minister of theirs, from a small Massachusetts city, and put him down there, without parish or people, as is the case practically to this day. But he assails the susceptible mind of the student. He gives away false and dangerous books,—eight hundred last year alone. He organizes Bible classes where the Bible is emptied of all its authority and divinity, as the exclusive and saving Word of God. He gets up popular lectures on religious topics, which in a small country town, and to a crowd of students are especially attractive; in which lectures Christian teachers and truths are put in the same category with Buddhistic errors and anti-Christian doctors, nay, put beneath them, Channing and Parker, Emerson and Clarke, having the preeminence over Wesley and Edwards, Calvin and Arminius.

Thus undermined, the faculty is invaded, and men without religion, men opposed to Christianity, are elected to its chairs. They are popular and able, and public sentiment, often the child of the devil, is made to echo the cry of this school; "No distinction on account of faith. One religion is as good as another. It is a State college. All have a right to its honors."

That this is the animus, is seen in the nominations for the vacancy just made. T. W. Higginson and Dr. Hedge are prominent candidates; one of them is the bitterest of enemies of the cross of Christ, and the other not in the least its friend. No eminent Baptist, Presbyterian, or Episcopalian, has much chance for the chair. Though the orthodox bodies outnumber this little clique a thousand to one, in that State, yet it is pushing its men forward as especially fit for the post. Though neither of the above candidates has any superior fitness to many in the evangelical ranks, yet because of their skepticism they are thrust upon a State that, as a religious commonwealth, spews their creed unanimously from its mouth. And they may win their prize. We shall not deeply regret their success. The orthodox professors will then follow the orthodox president, and the orthodox parents will withdraw their sons, and the institution be unblessed by the Christian's patronage or prayer.

Such is the inevitable result, sooner or later, of all State and secular colleges. President Chadbourne has abandoned Wisconsin State University, which should itself cease to exist, and its funds be donated to the denominational colleges of the State. Cornell, however it flourishes, will fade because of the same

blight. "Thy money perish with thee," will be said of all such institutions. The Christian patrons of Harvard, among whom, strange as it may appear, are found some Methodists, and even Methodist preachers (far better send them to Roman Catholic colleges), will open their eyes to its intense anti-Christianity, and refuse it their patronage, and these, which are the only three secular colleges in the land that are in a flourishing condition, will be left behind by those that are truly teaching as the source and end of all learning, the Gospel, the Divinity, and the Redemption of our Lord Jesus Christ.

#### TEMPERANCE AS A STUDY.\*

The cause of total abstinence is just beginning the second stage in its history. It is passing from the field of contempt into that of violent hostility. It has won its way during one generation, among the churches and moralists, though its victory here is not complete. It has compelled the attention and obedience of legislators and courts. It has abolished the wine-cup from a multitude of houses, and millions of children are growing up without the sight of it as a beverage. It has awakened great debate as to the stuff which is served up as liquors, and also as to the real nature of the pure fermented juice, or distilled barley, rye or grape. But these achievements only open the way for new stages in the reform. The debate must go deeper yet. The children and youth must be more thoroughly guarded against this foe of society, this worst enemy of God and man.

As an aid in this work, temperance should be made a study in our schools. It should be discussed in all its bearings, chemically, dietetically, scripturally, philanthropically. Dr. Lees has done great service to this cause by his preparation of this text-book. It is a perfect compend of facts and arguments. It begins at the beginning, giving the origin of alcohol, and showing how it is from the start a violent wresting of nature, as much so as any other purely compounded poison. He gives an admirable series of arguments to prove that the Bible is always in favor of total abstinence, examines the results of crime and pauperism; in fine, treats the question in every form in which it can be considered except that of the manufacture of wines and other spirits from purely chemical sources. He should add a chapter on this topic.

The book ought to be introduced into every college, seminary, and high-school, as a text-book. It will do more than any treatise we are aware of, to destroy the glamour that still hangs around the wine-cup. It is of infinitely more value to the student than mathematics or languages, than any branch of study except that of morals and religion. We hope its publishers will get a copy into the hands of every president or principal, and that it will soon appear in the required course of study in every school. Theological, medical, and law students should also be required to study it. It will abolish the absurdities that yet cling to the medical fraternity, and open a new era in this inevitably triumphant reform.

This country and his own will remember with lasting gratitude the service Dr. Lees has paid to the cause of society, humanity, and religion, in the preparation of this text-book.

\* A TEXT BOOK OF TEMPERANCE. By Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A. Z. Pope Vose & Co., Rockland, Me.; J. N. Stearns, 172 Williams Street, New York.

#### EAST TENNESSEE.

BY REV. DR. CORLEIGH.

##### WHO SHOULD COME HERE TO LIVE.

Before coming South, many persons in New England requested me to give them through THE HERALD—with the Editor's permission of course—my ideas of the desirableness or undesirableness of a residence in this portion of Tennessee for New England families. On my first arrival here I did not know enough of the country, of the climate, of society, and of the resources and facilities of the State, to write intelligently. My first object was to learn before attempting to teach. It required time to become acquainted with the climate, the habits of the people, and the adaptation of the country to different kinds of labor and productions. When a good degree of proficiency had been made in these things, the political elements of the State were not sufficiently settled to make a residence here desirable to the quiet and peaceably disposed people of the North. Everything is quiet now, and favorable to a good representation of facts as far as ascertained.

The following extracts taken from a letter to *The Knoxville Whig*, dated Concord, Mass., May 10, 1869, and signed D., called my attention to promises made in reference to the foregoing subject:—

"So I have recently become very much interested in your region of country. By means of a somewhat wide correspondence, and through such publications resulting from it, as have been kindly sent me, I have acquired a pretty intimate understanding of your climate, the features of your country, your industrial condition, and the status of your population. I sought this information, with a view to a change of home. I love New England. But, like many others here at the North, I have grown weary of our bitter climate and rugged soil. Nature is harsh with us. Especially are we worn out with our fierce and protracted winters. And now that the dominion of Slavery is past, and the trump of freedom has sounded over the Southern land, our eyes turn thither with eager longing."

"So I set to work prospecting. The difficult question was, where to go. The Carolinas offered themselves. And the town of Aiken, S. C., had a pamphlet in circulation setting forth the peculiar merits of that section. Then Virginia had its claims, and must be considered. But accident called my attention to East Tennessee. Thank God it did so! for subsequent investigation made it clear to my mind that, all things considered, no better region could be selected in the United States. And the result is, I am arranging my affairs to settle with my family somewhere in East Tennessee before another winter."

"And this leads me to the main purpose of this letter, and that is, to tell you that there are thousands upon thousands here who would come to your land if they had the same facts before them that I have had to dig and grope for."

"It is too much a fact that our people have been looking South, but going West. The reason is found in that other fact I have stated, that they have been provided with very scanty knowledge of your country. Especially is this true of your particular section. Then again, tardy reconstruction, a defiant spirit, and rumors of Ku Klux atrocity, have done their part. And nobody has been here to try to rub these out. Hence our people hesitate and feel daunted, and finally, in large proportion, go West. This need not be so. You might easily divert this tide. A little effort would do it; for our people are intelligent and quickly reached. Depend upon it, such a climate and such a country as you have to offer within forty hours of New York city, if it were made known, would bring you an avalanche of immigration from these bleak and rocky hills of New England."

How accurately this writer may have represented the status and feelings of the people in New England, I will not attempt to say. I will take no responsibility on that side of the question. I think, however, that a full knowledge of all the facts connected with our climate, the facilities, opportunities, necessities, and resources of this portion of our State, is calculated to make just such an impression on multitudes of New Englanders and other people of the North, as this writer acknowledges has been made on him.

##### CLIMATE.

The great attractive charm of this country is its mild and healthful climate. To consumptives, dyspeptics, to bilious, asthmatic, and rheumatic people, and those suffering from over-work and nervous prostration, and bronchial affections, this climate offers more hope of life, recovery, and restored vigor probably than any other in the United States. Portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, offer a pure and a dry atmosphere, a short pleasant summer, but a long and severely cold winter. Many are coming to this State from those States to escape the rigors of those northern winters. Others by letters are making inquiries of parties here, all uniting their testimony against the intolerable cold of those climates. People thus affected, and those in health who have passed the meridian of life and are on the shady side of fifty, might improve their prospects of life and health by a change to this climate. Yet this climate cannot save those who are too far gone with disease. It will improve the chances for nature to recuperate her lost energies, but it cannot cure the incurable.

##### SOCIETY.

Society here does not present so many attractions and desirable features as in New England. There is not so much sociability, refinement, literary taste, benevolence, and public spirit here as there; and yet the contrast is not so very great after all. In a little while all these things can be produced here in as high perfection as there. The opportunities of doing good in a great variety of ways are much greater here than there. Those in whom a desire to be useful is the strongest motive, and who desire to do the strongest possible good in a short life, should come to this field. The silent influence of being good, even-tempered, quiet, self-possessed, industrious, economical, benevolent, no respecter of persons, doing everything at the right time and in the right way, displaying in everything taste, propriety, and refinement, filling with a religious consistency all the responsibilities of social and domestic life, is one of the most needed and most powerful ministries for this country. Such a ministry will be received and made thrice welcome; will be carefully observed and gradually copied in form, and imitated in spirit. Strange as it may seem to some persons, who in coming into this country show the people how to do without telling them they ought to do it, accomplish much more than those who assume the right and privilege of dictating.

##### OPENINGS.

There are many fine opportunities here for enterprises in mining operations, agricultural, mechanical arts, manufacturing and trade. Good shoemakers, skillful carpenters and joiners, and other kindred mechanics, besides finding a good climate, could do well in many East Tennessee towns and villages. Any man, with good business habits and a small capital to begin with, could easily acquire wealth and social position in this country. Many a New England mechanic, who works hard where he is to barely support his family, might greatly improve his condition by a removal to this country. He would have to be a little patient at first, but thousands of opportunities are to-day waiting the arrival of just such men.

##### WHO SHOULD COME.

Three or four classes, therefore, of persons in New Eng-



land should come to East Tennessee to live and labor. *First*, the invalid who would seek the most favorable climate for recuperation or for prolonging life. *Second*, those who find the weather too changeable and the winters too cold for their convenience and comfort. *Thirdly*, those who are desirous of a field for the most extensive usefulness. *Fourthly*, those mechanics and laborers who find it hard work to support their families where they are, and who desire better opportunities for their labor and enterprise. Doubtless many in the classes named may find other considerations which may make it their duty to remain where they are. Only those should come who find their way providentially opened and convictions which say to them from within, "Go and the Lord will be with you."

N. E. COBLEIGH.

ATHENS, Tenn., May 22.

The *Congregationalist* is greatly exercised because one of our ministers, in an outburst of gratitude for the generous gift by a Universalist society of a house of worship for eighteen months, uttered a few sentences in a parting address, that recognized, not their Christian doctrine, but their Christian conduct. It thinks this is a new and striking illustration of the often alleged and often denied fraternization of our Methodist brethren with the Universalists. Had it read all the sermon it would have seen that great events often compel the coldest to concede the truth of scriptural realities.

The grateful preacher expressly declared his disagreement with their doctrine. But how can it cast this stone, when its own body appointed three of its most distinguished members to unite with the Unitarians in answering the Pope's invitation; an invitation that no logical Unitarian could ever imagine was extended to him, since it was to those who accept the doctrine of the Church that salvation is by faith in the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. "Its oft alleged fraternization" of the Methodists with other bodies, is offset by this actual fraternization of Congregationalists. Our Conference declines an invitation to reciprocal courtesies with the Unitarians, and has never, in a single instance, approached to a recognition of the Universalists as a Christian Church. Our Congregational brethren, on motion of a Unitarian, unite in an address which is set forth to the Pope their more orthodox way. A queer way that. It is a queer sight, though natural, to see one, after such an act of fraternization, throw a stone against the whole Methodist Church for the outgushing expression in an extemporaneous discourse of an individual minister in speaking under circumstances of deserved gratitude.

We announced some weeks ago the gift of one thousand dollars to the Missionary Society, by Rev. John S. Ayer of the East Maine Conference. The letter accompanying the gift was good as the gift. Thus he wrote:—

"I am now about seventy-four years old, and feel that my stay here is short; and being through your indulgence a member of your honorable body, and one of two, the earliest members of the Conference, having joined the then New England Conference in 1818, and although I have been an unprofitable servant, yet I love the cause of Christ, which I espoused when but a boy, about sixty years ago,—and though old in years my heart is young; and though I cannot tolerate with you as formerly, yet I desire to do something to spread the Gospel to the ends of the earth, and help to roll on the glorious millennial day, when the knowledge of Christ and His salvation shall cover the earth. And here I would raise my Ebenezer and say, 'Hitherto the Lord hath helped me,' and present as an offering unto the Lord for the use of the missionary cause one thousand dollars to aid in establishing a mission in Italy, being one fifth part necessary thereto. I love the missionary cause, and were it in my power I would like to take my saddle-bags and stride my horse and sound the news of salvation, and cry, 'Behold, behold the Lamb,' among perishing sinners to the end of my life."

The *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist* expends five columns of elegant vituperation upon our bishops for informing the bishops of the Southern Church that a commission was erected by our last General Conference to treat with one from them and from any other Methodist body for a reunion with us. But it acknowledges at the end that a return would be a surrender, and that their incoming cannot prevent the victory of the true ideas to which our Church is steadily advancing. Thus it makes its humble confession:—

"In their hands it is hard to imagine what would be our religion, our discipline, or degradation. The Bishops would divide the work as they might see fit. Bishops Pierce and Doggett might be sent to New England or Alaska, while Bishop Simpson would rule South Carolina, Bishop Kingsley follow the march of 'Sherman angels' to Georgia, and Bishop Ames go joyfully again to New Orleans to take the churches of which Mr. Stanton gave him the title, though he could as well have given him a right to our mansions in heaven. All the money would be in the hands of the North. The missions, the presses, the books, all would be theirs. Negro equality, in theory established at the North, would be practically enforced upon us. It would send a thrill of vindictive joy through every Conference to which Bishop Simpson should announce that he had sent a negro Presiding Elder to Richmond, or negro preachers to take charge of the best churches in St. Louis and Savannah."

Never since Balaam so unwillingly blessed Israel has one of his followers more unwillingly pronounced a better blessing. If we could only see it thus, how eagerly we would hasten after the reunion. But we fear we shall have to say of this prophecy somewhat as the original Balaam did of his. "I shall see it, but not now. I shall behold it, but not nigh." May the two churches speedily fulfill the visions of this contrary of the seers.

The First Annual Report of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia has come to hand; and from a hasty perusal we should judge this Society is one calculated to do much good in the Church. The second article of the Constitution sets forth the

object of the Union to be "the employment of Christian women, in cooperation with the regular ministry, in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom by works of religion and charity."

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions of the City of Boston shows a satisfactory management of these institutions. The report of Mr. Clement C. Walker, Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, is especially interesting.

The Fifty-third Annual Report of the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum affords us the satisfactory information that increased energy and ingenuity has been exercised during the past year on behalf of our afflicted fellow-creatures, and that as many as 279 have availed themselves of the privileges of the institution. The finances are in a healthy condition.

The *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, has attained a circulation of four thousand copies in six months. This is a fine success.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.—There will be a meeting of the corporators of the Boston University for organization on Thursday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

#### MOTES.

THE FIRST BLOW.—President Eliot has decided to abolish morning prayers. This is the first step to the complete separation of Harvard College and religion. It has long since separated from Christianity. How will such reverend heads as Drs. Hopkins and McCosh feel at having given such a President the degree of Doctor of Canon and Civil Law, which both have just conferred? His career will be as far from the former laws as from their spirit.

The most striking act of the Jubilee programme was the cannon sounding every note of the Old Hundred Doxology. It was decidedly Gilmorish, and but for the high excitement of the hour might have sounded profane. But with the tremendous chorus, organ and instruments each at their fullest, uttering these solemn acclaims, the steady cannonade seemed but a natural consummation.

The Jubilee was so catching that even calicoes caught the rage. A print of the Cocheco works has bars of music running up and down with the olive branch and the national seal, and the word "peace" upon it in intermediate lines. Several pennies will be turned by this patriotic thrift.

A beautiful boat was given, July 3d, at Newport, to Miss Ida Lewis, of Lime Rock Light-house off Newport, who has saved eleven men from drowning. Mr. Higginson made the address for her, in which he aptly said she had learned the first law of self-reliance, "to paddle her own canoe." She is only twenty-seven years old and has saved eleven men. How many maids of that age have drowned far more than that. She pushed off in her boat to the shouts of thousands, and made it go like a prize crew. Is she fit to vote, Dr. Bushnell?

Rev. Mr. Murray has done a new thing, which is a very right thing. He calls his afternoon sermons conversations. That is the true meaning of sermon. They are easy, off-hand talks on Christian topics, very natural and attractive. We hope all our preachers will follow him. Only here and there is there a man who can pronounce an oration, which is the common idea of a sermon. Almost all can talk Christ. Be full in preparation and colloquial in declaration.

Two especially sad drownings occurred on the Fourth. Miss Nora Giles, daughter of Henry Giles, the writer and lecturer, was drowned at Bucksport, Me., and Harry Franklin Wright, son of Col. A. J. Wright, of this city, in Boston Harbor. Both children were especially attractive. Sad households that jubilee made. Every Fourth seems, like the first anniversary, to be accompanied with death.

Cornell University gave its degrees in English; an excellent innovation. Did it also give them in broadcloth and without a cap? The next step, and the best of all, will be to give no degrees. Why should a boy have a bit of parchment pompously presented him, when he has been having a good time, riding college ponies for four years? Why make a great parade over it, any more than when he has served out his apprenticeship, or changed from store boy to full clerk? College anniversaries and graduations and good times and good educations will not cease when these medieval appendages have disappeared.

We heard a confirmed skeptic declare that the uprising of the Peace chorus, in some of their most solemn passages, made him think of the Judgment Day. And Kate Field, in *The Tribune*, says that Emerson remarked of the general impression of that great congregation, "It is as good a picture of the Judgment Day as we shall ever have." A tribute from three oracles, who oppose that solemn declaration of the Word of God, to its divine truthfulness. O that all would heed these exclamations of their own souls!

#### PERSONAL.

The *Advocate* records one of the saddest deaths lately in New York. Thomas J. Cornell, aged 18 years, son of J. B. Cornell, the great donor of moneys for our missions in that city, accidentally shot himself with a revolver. He was preparing to go on a tour to the Adirondacks. His parents are in Europe. The Church will sympathize with them in their great affliction.

Rev. J. C. Aspinwall, of the West Wisconsin Conference, formerly of Vermont, gave us a call last week. He has been to West Point, where his son has graduated a Lieutenant of cavalry.

Bishop Morris and wife celebrated their silver wedding at Salubria, Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th.

TIN WEDDING.—The tenth anniversary of the wedding of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, was celebrated in the vestry of the M. E. Church in Fitchburg, on Monday evening, June 21, on which occasion a present of \$100 was made to the happy couple, and a vacation of four weeks or longer if desired.

Wm. D. Howells, past graduate, is made Professor of Italian Literature at Harvard. If he talks as well as he writes, he will be the most fascinating of lecturers.

Rev. E. O. Haven has resigned the presidency of Michigan University, and accepted that of the Northwestern. This exchange shows the power of this Church. To vacate the most exalted of secular chairs for an ecclesiastical that is practically undeveloped, is what only a love of the Church could cause. Will our beloved *Independent*, and others worse bitten with anti-church liberalism, consider this fact and weigh it in their balances? He will make the Northwestern a power.

Dr. Anderson, of Rochester, should be offered the presidency of Michigan. The Baptists deserve it above all other bodies. Next to them probably, the Congregationalists can claim it, or the Episcopalians. Both of these can supply good heads for its head. If the presidency and government remains in evangelical hands, it will flourish for a while. But if the regents are seduced by a single snake, and that a very small one, to surrender their hold on the great Orthodox public, they will see their error after not many days, as the regents of Eden did theirs when yielding to a like cry for liberalism, which was but the *alias* of diabolism.

Rev. Daniel De Vinne's, of New York Conference, half-century sermon has been published. It is a lively story of ancient battle fields. He was one of the earliest and most steadfast Abolitionists. By sending twenty-five cents to his address, Morrisania, N. Y., or to Tibbals & Co., 37 Park Row, a copy will be sent, free of postage.

A recent number of the *London Watchman* has a complimentary notice of Rev. L. T. Townsend's essay on "True and Pretended Christianity," making copious extracts from the work and recommending its republication in England.

#### LAY REPRESENTATION.

The following returns have been received since our last:—

Portsmouth, R. I.,	10 for, 0 against.
Natick,	18 " 16 "
Centre Ossipee, N. H.,	7 " 2 "
Thames Street, Newport,	12 " 4 "
Union Street, Bangor,	13 " 0 "
East Cambridge,	21 " 9 "
Grace Church, Boston,	40 " 3 "
Centenary Church, Boston,	27 " 5 "
Rockville, Conn.,	27 " 5 "
Goffstown Centre,	6 " 1 "
Auburn City, Me.,	20 " 3 "
Southbridge,	22 " 2 "
Purchase Street, Newburyport,	4 " 0 "
North Easton,	6 " 3 "
Springfield, Vt.,	28 " 9 "
Mercer Circuit, Me.,	21 " 3 "
Winslow Charge, E. Me.,	16 " 3 "
Gorham, N. H.,	9 " 4 "
N. Dighton,	13 " 1 "
Oxford, Me.,	50 " 1 "
Central Church, Lowell,	21 " 24 "
Kennebunk, Me.,	8 " 0 "
Ipswich,	55 " 12 "
Chestnut Street, Portland,	70 " 2 "
Congress " " " "	21 " 9 "
Pine " " " "	22 " 18 "
Pleasant " " " "	5 " 0 "
Porter,	17 " 1 "
Cape Elizabeth Depot,	15 " 1 "
" " Ferry,	4 " 1 "
Gorham, Me.,	26 " 7 "
West Cumberland,	6 " 0 "
Bowdoinham,	7 " 0 "
Goodwin's Mills,	3 " 1 "
Kennebunkport,	16 " 9 "
Lewiston,	51 " 32 "
Auburn,	11 " 2 "
South Standish and Standish Corner,	41 " 0 "
Lawrence,	38 " 2 "
Millville, Prov. Conf.,	16 " 0 "
Landaff, N. H.,	0 " 8 "
Phenix, R. I.,	36 " 2 "
Cape Elizabeth, Me.,	15 " 1 "
Saugus,	47 " 3 "
North Avenue, Cambridge,	17 " 10 "
Hazardville, Conn.,	12 " 1 "
Brookfield,	23 " 3 "
Oakdale,	19 " 4 "
Florence Street, Springfield,	11 " 2 "
Norridgewock, Me.,	0 " 3 "
Livermore Falls,	14 " 9 "
Lebanon, N. H.,	44 " 0 "



## The Methodist Church.

### MAINE ITEMS.

The Portland District Ministerial Association met at Chestnut Street Church, Portland, Tuesday morning, June 29. Rev. J. Colby, P. E., presided, and Rev. R. Sanderson of Pine Street was elected Secretary. The exercises of Tuesday A. M. consisted of the presentation of sketches of recent sermons, and criticisms thereon. In the afternoon the Association met, and immediately adjourned to give the members an opportunity to attend the State Temperance Convention, in session at City Hall. In the evening, Rev. W. H. Foster of Buxton, preached from Matt. xi. 28, "Come unto me." The sermon was characterized by sound common sense, earnest evangelical piety, and Methodist zeal and fervor. Wednesday was devoted to the reading and criticism of essays. Rev. C. W. Blackman, of Newfield, presented an able essay upon the question, "What is the best Method of promoting Revivals?" It gave rise to some discussion, in which the expediency of employing professional revivalists was considered. The essay was pronounced sound. Rev. S. R. Bailey of Chestnut Street, Portland, read an essay upon "Pulpit Preparation," in which he took substantially the ground that other things being equal, the best preparation is a carefully studied, fully written sermon. He did not advocate memorizing or reading, however, but thorough familiarity with the subject and with the manuscript. The essay was scholarly and valuable. Wednesday afternoon, Rev. W. H. Pillsbury of Kittery, presented a well written and well thought essay upon the "Operations of the Holy Spirit before and after the Day of Pentecost, contrasted."

Wednesday evening a Temperance meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. J. O. Thompson of Pleasant Street, and Rev. D. Halleron of Kennebunkport. Bro. Halleron is an effective speaker, and presented the moral argument against intemperance, in an able manner. The next meeting of the Association will occur early in September at Navy Yard Village, Kittery.

The meeting, though it cannot be called a failure, was hardly equal to the average of the last year. The Temperance Convention divided the attention and interest of the members on the first day of the session, and the effect of the diversion was felt throughout the session.

Tidings come to us from various portions of our Zion that the good work is going on. Rev. C. A. King of Augusta, baptized on the last Sabbath eleven persons, a portion of the fruits of a gracious revival the past winter.

The Baptists and Congregationalists have held their annual conferences within the past two weeks, and report, respectively, encouraging progress and prospects.

The First Baptist Church in Portland dedicated their new house of worship on Thursday afternoon, July 1. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Shailer, editor of *Zion's Advocate*, and pastor of the church. His text was, "Strength and beauty are in His sanctuary," Ps. xvi. 6. It was a felicitous and appropriate discourse. In his introduction, Dr. S. remarked that the preaching of the first sermon in the new house occurred on the third anniversary of the preaching of the last sermon in the former house, and that the first Sabbath service in the new, would occur on the anniversary of the destruction of the old house, which was consumed in the great fire.

Rockland District Ministerial Association has recently held an interesting session at North Vassalboro. Bro. W. H. Crawford was elected President. On account of unfavorable weather in the early part of the week, the attendance of ministers was small, but several valuable papers were presented on subjects of both doctrinal and practical importance.

Sermons were preached during the session, by Bros. Geo. A. Crawford and W. L. Brown. An interesting meeting in behalf of Christian Missions was also held, at which addresses were delivered by Bros. G. G. Winslow, D. M. True, and E. Davies.

The people were in attendance, the hospitality was abundant. A heavenly influence rested upon the meeting, and personal holiness was pledged by many of God's servants.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Dover District Ministerial Association met in New Market, N. H., June 30th, and continued two days. Rev. J. Pike was chosen President, and Theodore L. Flood, Secretary. The first session was devoted to hearing Christian experience, and reports from the churches by the brethren. Precious words were spoken of vital experience in Jesus, and good reports were given of the various charges.

Rev. G. W. H. Clark, Presiding Elder of Claremont District, gave an encouraging account of the work on his District. The church in Hudson has been thoroughly repaired and reopened. At Keene, the new church in process of erection, at a cost of \$25,000, will be completed for dedication by the last of July.

There were present three veterans in the Master's service, Revs. Samuel Norris, Eleazar Smith, and Abram Folsom.

Father Smith preached an excellent sermon on Wednesday evening, from Col. iii. 4. It was full of spiritual thought and power. Several brethren on the District were reported sick: Revs. Geo. N. Bryant, at Greenland, E. A. Smith, Haverhill, T. Carter Garden, St. Lawrence. They are now, and have been for several weeks, unable to occupy their pulpits. Rev. J. Pike read a fine essay on the "Philosophy of Methodism," and H. L. Kelsey read a good essay on "Methodism, its Doctrinal Peculiarities." Rev. E. Smith presented a strong paper on "The Influence of the Roman

Catholic Church on the Liberties of our Country. It elicited a series of spirited speeches, which illustrated that the brethren are awake to the great danger of the hour.

Other interesting essays were read by Revs. H. B. Copp, Lunt, Folsom, and others. But the question that excited the most interest was discussed first in a good essay by Rev. N. W. Bailey. The subject was, "Is the Call to the Ministry of such a nature that one who has been called, can ever be justified in Retiring from the Work to Secular Pursuits, while still in good Standing and good Health?" It was a good meeting, full of interest throughout.

It was decided to hold a Sabbath-school Convention and Preachers' Meeting in Exeter, the 5th and 6th of October.

Rev. R. S. Stubbs, writes from Lisbon, N. H., "The mineral resources of this section of our State are still a matter of interest among moneyed men, and the Dodge mine, which has afforded such rich specimens of free gold from time to time, is about to be tested thoroughly for the next three months. The proprietors have just negotiated for a steam engine to pump, to hoist, and perhaps to drill.

"These stores of gold, and copper, and iron, and slate which evidently lie imbedded in the various localities of Lisbon, Lyman, Landaff, and Bath, are undervalued because they are in New Hampshire, at least such is the statement of those who have been in the mining business in Nevada, Idaho, and California. If the shaft that is now being sunk by the above named parties should afford liberal returns, Lisbon will speedily become a busy centre of mining interest, as we are almost surrounded by 'leads' of a very promising character. So much for the gold that perisheth. There is another vein of gold which is being worked diligently, and it yields a hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come 'life eternal!'

"Many souls have been converted to God during the past six months in this community, and a large number are holding out and growing up into Christ their living head. Of these, I have baptized 21 persons, one third by immersion, two thirds by sprinkling. Several have turned to the Lord since the adjournment of Conference, and the signs are encouraging for a more extended and blessed work of God.

"The Camp-meeting, which is held about two and a half miles below our village, known as the Bath Camp-meeting, is appointed to commence on Monday, September 6, proximo. We are looking forward to this festival with sanguine expectations. Brethren, pray for us.

"The White Mountain Ministerial Association' has just closed a very interesting and profitable session. The weather was unfavorable but the ministerial brethren were on hand, and the best of all, the Lord Jesus graced our meetings with His presence. At the close of the meeting of two days we felt of a truth, 'It is good for us to be here.'

"Our dear brethren are not only favorable to the blessed doctrine of 'Holiness,' or 'Perfect Love,' but a number of them know of these 'deep things of God,' and we hope 'Holiness' will be the motto of our approaching camp-meetings.

"Our esteemed Presiding Elder, Dr. L. D. Barrows, was too unwell to be with us, which we greatly regretted; let the Church not cease to pray for this man of God.

"The Old Landaff Circuit. Can any one favor us with items of historical interest and value? If they can do so, they will confer a great favor by sending the same to Rev. A. B. Russell at Landaff, as he is appointed to preach a historical discourse at our next meeting of the White Mountain Ministerial Association, to be held at Landaff, commencing on Monday, Oct. 18, and to be continued three days.

"A meeting of the Coos and North Grafton County Bible Society was recently held at Groveton. The beauty of the scenery, and richness of the farming country lying in the vicinity of Northumberland, where the meeting was held, completely captivated us. Here is the Eden of New Hampshire farmers, I thought to myself, but my dear brother, D. J. Smith, Presiding Elder of the 'White Mountain District' of our Conference, told me that I must go up about 50 miles further, to find 'the garden of New Hampshire!'

"Groveton, where Bro. J. D. Smith resides, is the post-office centre of Northumberland, and is situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

"Within a short time this little thrifty village has sprung up, and is in a fair way to become a centre of great commercial and agricultural interest. A beautiful new Methodist church was erected here by the labors of Bro. W. C. Applebee, during the past year. The place is within about six hours of Portland, Maine, and about eight hours from Montreal. The fare from Littleton to Boston, via Groveton, over the Grand Trunk road and through Portland, is only \$7.50; i. e. over the Boston and Maine Railroad from Portland. By the steamers from Portland the fare is only \$6.75. Groveton, I think, affords a good opportunity to invest in real estate, for the rise in its value is quite rapid at this time.

"Come to the Granite State,  
Come, come away,  
To Lisbon come and dig some gold,  
At Groveton purchase a freehold."

NAUTAS.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

WINTHROP STREET CHURCH, BOSTON HIGHLANDS. — The vestry of this fine new church was opened for the first time for public worship on Sunday, 4th inst., commencing with a prayer-meeting at half past nine, A. M. The pastor, Rev. A. McKeown, preached an able discourse in the forenoon. In the afternoon the Sunday-school gave a fine concert which was attended by a large concourse. Addresses were made by Judge Russell, Uncle Cook, Rev. Mr. Ames, City Missionary, Rev. Mr. Patterson, of the Universalist Church, and an ode read by Mr. C. Henry St. John. Prayer was offered by

the pastor, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Dinger of the German Church. The singing was conducted by Mr. Hunter and Miss Bowen of the choir; the programme gave much satisfaction and reflected great credit on the excellent superintendent, Mr. T. D. Cook, who is deservedly beloved by the school and the church. During the exercises a pretty poem of welcome was recited by Lizzie Campbell McKeown, and a lovely bouquet presented, with a brief address, to the pastor by Nellie Chase; both little ladies did their parts well. The Society commenced in their new church, very auspiciously, and have confident hope and expectation that the Lord will abundantly bless them with His Holy Spirit. The church will be probably dedicated in November.

At the Evangelical Union Church in this city, during the past ten days, twenty or more have knelt at the altar of mercy for prayers, and many of them are now rejoicing in Christ. Last Sabbath was a day of special interest to the Society; in the morning at eight o'clock the ordinance of baptism was administered; at half past ten the largest Sabbath-school ever connected with the church, assembled to study the Word of God; and at three in the afternoon eight persons received the right hand of fellowship, and were admitted to full connection with the church, after which the pastor, Rev. W. N. Richardson, preached an able sermon on the nature and office of Christian charity.

The Springfield District Preachers' Association held a very interesting session at Springfield, commencing June 29, and continuing the following day. Essays were read on "The Pastoral Office," by F. T. Lovett; "Our Conference Seminary," by H. G. Day; "How can we Strengthen our Feeble Charges?" by J. Enright; "The Demands of the Sunday-school," by J. C. W. Cox, and on "Total Depravity," by A. Dearborn. The last topic elicited a spirited discussion, showing on the part of some a strong repugnance to the Calvinian prefix "total," and on the part of others great laxity of view with regard to the doctrine of "gracious ability."

On "The Past, Present, and Future of Methodism," deeply interesting remarks were made by Bros. J. L. Smith and R. Frost, which were an honor to men who have no sympathy with croakers, and made us thank God that "the trees of the Lord are full of sap."

A clear, terse, and highly commendatory review, richly deserved, of "The Word of God Opened," was read by C. P. Flanders, and with the single exception of the view advocated on Inspiration, heartily endorsed. The preaching on Tuesday evening, by J. S. Barrows, and on Wednesday evening, by C. P. Flanders, was earnest, evangelical, and instructive. We were favored with the presence and counsels of Rev. J. C. Aspinwall, of the West Wisconsin Conference, whose words of cheer were as cold water to a thirsty soil. His report of the work on his charge after 17 years absence from us was peculiarly interesting.

The Park Street Church, Worcester, have bought a very fine lot, corner of Chambers and Main Streets, for \$25,000. It is one of the best in the city. They will probably build soon.

### NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

The third in the series of National Camp-meetings commenced July 6th, at Round Lake, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Round Lake Camp-ground is near Mechanicsville, N. Y., upon the line of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, 18 miles north of Troy. It is one of the most beautiful spots imaginable, upon the margin of a beautiful lake, which gives its name to the ground, and located in a grove of unsurpassed adaptation. I know of no camp-ground in New England, or in the United States, that has so great natural advantages. It is admirably fitted up. The preacher's stand is a beautiful structure, capable of seating one hundred or more. The circle is large, finely shaded by day, and lighted by night. It will seat from three to five thousand people, I should judge. I am told that its acoustic properties are very fine. The ground has been fitted up under the leadership of Joseph Hillman, esq., of Troy, who is to the place what Gilmore was to the Peace Jubilee. The meeting has opened with favorable omens. It is under the management of a committee of nineteen clergymen, Rev. Dr. Inskip, Chairman, and Rev. George Hughes, Secretary. Among the preachers thus far have been Rev. Wm. McDonald, Dr. J. T. Peck, and A. Cookman. The one theme is sanctification, holiness, and perfect love. I have never before been upon a camp-ground three days without hearing a sermon upon repentance, addressed directly to sinners. It seems rather strange to me. I can't say whether I like it, or whether it seems to be Methodist and scriptural. We hear excellent sermons and heavenly singing. The church is being fitted up for work, and perhaps this order is the most profitable for the Church at large. Speaking of the singing, I could but contrast it with the singing of the Jubilee. You had the sublime volume of sound, and the thunderous harmony, and the electric inspiration of enthusiastic thousands and tens of thousands, but you lacked the inspiration of soul and soul-salvation.

This Camp-meeting music has the inspiration of Blood. "The precious blood of Christ," and it almost kindles the ethers of immortality in the soul. Methodism glories in a religion of blood, in an atonement of blood.

There is every indication of a monster meeting. Between 600 and 700 tents are already erected. Two or three hundred clergymen are present. All parts of the country are represented, so that the term *National*, is not a misnomer. Among the notables, I notice Bishop Simpson, Dr. W. Butler and Camp-meeting John.

One, at least, is here from London, England, expressly to attend the meeting.



## The Christian World.

### OUR MISSIONARY TREASURY—ITS WANTS.

To the Pastors and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church—

DEAR BRETHREN: An emergency has arisen in our missionary affairs that demands the serious and earnest attention of both ministers and people. At the close of the war there was a surplus in the treasury of about \$484,000. This enabled the Church not only to maintain the work in the foreign fields and in the Annual Conferences, but also to enter the vast fields opened to us. The history of our toils and triumphs during the past few years is before the Church.

But this great work has involved a large outlay of money far exceeding the annual contributions. The excess of expenditures over receipts was:—

In 1896	\$229,096 14
In 1897	198,182 21
In 1898	51,611 34
Total excess in three years	\$478,889 69

We regret to be compelled to say that this same large excess of expenditure over collections has still continued thus far during the current year, so that the entire surplus is now not only exhausted, but the Society is largely in debt. The simple fact is, God has committed to our hands a work that cannot be carried forward without increased contributions from our churches and people.

Is the work promising? Never more so. Indeed, never before so full of promise, both in the foreign and the home fields, as now. Are the results worthy of the effort, the labor, and the money it has cost to bring them forth? They have thrilled the Church, caused joy in heaven, and now mark an era in the progress of human redemption. Is the Church able to carry forward the work? Never more able than now. God has increased her resources even faster than the demands He makes upon her. She is able not only to maintain the work we now have, but to enlarge it as his providence leads the way.

Shall we curtail the work, or shall we increase the collections? One or the other must be done. Which shall it be? We appeal to you, brethren of the whole Church, that the former we cannot do without failing in duty, incurring guilt, and calling down upon us the frown of Heaven. The wealth God is throwing into the lap of the Church, the hundreds of thousands of precious souls He is giving her year by year to swell her ranks and become coadjutors in pushing forward the triumphs of the cross, call upon us all for a thanks-offering large, abundant and free.

How shall we meet the emergency? We can do something by curtailing expenses here and there; by the voluntary relinquishment, on the part of Annual Conferences, of so much of their appropriations as they can possibly spare; by exhorting our societies that none of them apply for or expect missionary aid simply because they are building a church, for that is virtually applying to permanent local improvements money which was collected to sustain current missionary work; and still more by exhorting our members not to withhold their contributions because of local enterprises, for that would be to build up our home work at the expense of the general cause.

But, after all, we must look elsewhere for the grand remedy. Instead of bringing our work down to the capacity of the treasury, we must bring our contributions up to the necessities of the work. Two hundred thousand dollars, over and above ordinary collections, will now relieve the missionary treasury from embarrassment; and a corresponding increase in the regular collections will place the Society in a condition to meet the demands of its great and growing work. Since the Church, in a single year, poured her nine millions of dollars into the treasury of the Lord as a Centenary offering, and since we have marked with equal wonder and gratitude the millions she is annually consecrating to God in temples both beautiful and sacred, we cannot doubt her ability and her heart to meet any emergency and to do any work God may place before her.

We would send out our earnest entreaty to every member of the Church: First, let each one of us make our regular annual contribution to the missionary cause; second, having done this, let us consider what more God would have us give to extinguish the missionary debt. Let the cry be, *Extinguish the debt, but enlarge the work!* Strike for not one cent less than \$200,000. Strike heartily, in faith, and the work will be done.

Beloved, knowing your love for God and your zeal for his cause, we lay this burden upon your consciences and hearts as we do upon our own, not doubting but that your response will be such as will honor you, strengthen the Church, and glorify God.

T. A. MORRIS, E. S. JAMES,  
L. SCOTT, M. SIMPSON,  
O. C. BAKER, E. R. AMES,  
D. W. CLARK, E. THOMSON,  
C. KINGSLEY.

Meadville, Pa., April 23, 1899.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEEDED REPROOF.—Rev. C. G. Finney, in *The Independent*, administers a much needed reproof to ministers who persist in making mountebanks of themselves in public gatherings, forgetful of their awful mission:—

"Lately I read in your paper the reported speeches and doings of the Congregational Union, assembled in Brooklyn. The week after, I find a letter in your columns from Rev. Newman Hall, of London, giving an account of the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. What a contrast did these meetings exhibit! In Brooklyn all was fun, and joke, and merriment—ministers of the blessed Gospel seeming to vie with each other in making fun. In London all was the opposite of this. Their introductory exercises were of the most spiritual and stirring character. After these followed the earnest discussion of great questions of vital interest to the Church—questions worthy the consideration of God's ambassadors, assembled for the purpose of devising and carrying into effect the best means to save the souls for whom Christ died."

### BAPTIST.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.—A good state of religious feeling continues in most of our city churches, though we do not hear of any special revival influences. At the Ruggles Street Mission, it is proposed to organize a church this week. The

Mission occupies an important point, and if the new element recently gathered in there, combined with what of vitality remains of the old Tremont Church, is sufficiently strong, it should be consolidated in church relationship.—*Era*.

It is proposed to erect a "colossal statue to the memory of Robert Hall, in the city of Leicester, England,"—the town where this distinguished man passed the meridian of his days, and on which his name has shed an historic lustre. Robert Hall was born at Arnsby, near Leicester, May 2, 1764, and was settled in Leicester from 1806 to 1825. A committee has been formed, to provide for the erection of the proposed memorial, and a considerable sum, *The Freeman* says, has already been promised. The Mayor of Leicester, John Baines, esq., is Chairman of the Committee, and Rev. J. P. Mursell, who now occupies, we believe, Mr. Hall's pulpit, is the honorary Secretary.

### EPISCOPAL.

THE METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.—On the 15th the Anglican Synod succeeded in electing, by a large majority, a Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of the Province. The struggle between the Bishops and the clergy and laity has been a long one. The latter desired the elevation of a Canadian presbyter, but they have at last yielded and elected a clergyman resident in England, who is said to meet their generally evangelical views. The Bishop-elect is the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, Rector of Pluckley, Kent. He is the author of several popular religious works.

An assistant of Dr. Ewer is now getting up a new Episcopal church in this city, to be called the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and which is to follow a ritual far in advance even of St. Albans, going to the extreme limits of the most notorious churches of London. The question is whether Bishop Potter will consecrate it.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.—The following is a list of the sums contributed by the different Roman Catholic Dioceses through which Rev. G. H. Doane has lately travelled in making collections for the American College in Rome: New York, \$44,500; St. Louis, \$25,487; Baltimore, \$21,155; Philadelphia, \$16,920; Cincinnati, \$12,455; Pittsburgh, \$10,155.50; Newark, \$9,220; Mobile, \$5,030; Boston, \$5,000; Hartford, \$5,000; Cleveland, \$5,000; Rochester, \$5,000; New Orleans, \$1,675; Albany, \$1,500; Sundries, \$5. Total, \$168,002.50.

Rev. C. L. Pindar, a Popish priest, has abandoned the Romish faith. He says that Church is a fine institution when viewed from a distance, "but near by, and to the investigating priest, it becomes as corrupt a political machinery as ever worked its way among men. Despotism, intrigues, Jesuitism, debauched secular priests, conduct this grand machine; the people at large are cajoled or driven into passive submission, and for the most part readily, as the religious aspirations of many seldom pass beyond the wearing of a gospel or a sup of holy water; of Jesus and His sublime morality we scarcely catch a glimpse. On this subject I could write a thousand pages teeming with facts that have fallen under my own observation." Ex-father Pindar was in charge of a church at Circleville, Ohio.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BIBLE AND THE SERVICE OF SONG IN SPAIN.—A correspondent thus writes from Madrid, to the *Christian World*:—

"Upon the very spot where lie the remains of 35,000 of our fellow creatures who suffered martyrdom during the time of the Spanish Inquisition, and which has lately been excavated, stands a man of faith with the Bible in his hand, and offers one of the Gospels of the New Testament for a half-penny. In a few hours hundreds are bought, and all the halfpence are laid out in bread and meat for the poor Spaniards."

"Your readers will also be glad to know that a large distribution of the Word has been effected at the fair of San Isidro, near Madrid, where a very large number of Bibles, Testaments, and portions have been sold during its eleven days' duration."

The general sale and distribution of portions of the Scripture printed in Madrid for the Committee of the Bible stand in the Crystal Palace, amounts now to considerably more than a quarter of a million, 200,000 of which have already been placed in the hands of different people.

"From another writer it appears that much good is being done by a gentleman 'who is gaining entrance for the words of Jesus by means of the service of song.' He establishes classes, says this writer, to teach the children to sing, wherever he finds an open door, and God prospering, the songs of Zion will soon take hold of the people's hearts, as they are already sung by hundreds of young voices. Our devoted friend is not unmindful in all this of the important part that music and song had in the Reformation of Germany, under the inspiration of one so gifted in poetry and psalmody as Luther. In the mission-house among the poor, he has his Sunday-school each Sunday morning, his singing-class in the evening, and his religious service thereafter. Two days in the week are also devoted to a singing-class, and one evening to religious service. What the children learn in the school they carry to their homes, and the result is a good attendance at the public services of parents interested in what their boys and girls have gathered in the school. Yet more remarkable is his entry into an asylum of orphans, or otherwise destitute girls, founded by a warm-hearted man, and sustained by himself and a number of ladies, all devotedly Catholic. Introduced one day to the school, he was pained by the character of the singing on the ten mortal sins, &c. His offer 'to teach them better how to sing the praises of God' was accepted; and every afternoon he goes to his class of affectionate girls, who already sing in happy harmonies of their tender Saviour and His boundless love."

IMPORTANT REFORM IN TURKEY.—Among the reforms which have been announced by the Turkish Government, one of the most noticeable is the establishment of a civil code, to which all subjects of the Sultan will be alike amenable, without regard to creed. Heretofore the Koran has been the official text-book of courts of justice, and it can readily be conceived what a muddle judges and counsel have found themselves in, at times, with their conflicting interpretations. The Sacred Book is still to remain the basis of the law, but a commission is to codify all its precepts relating to

the civil organization of society, and the book itself is only to be recognized as an authority in questions of dogma and religious practice.

*The Pall Mall Gazette*, some time ago, in an article on the sects of the Russian Church, mentioned one which we do not remember to have heard of before. It is a sect of worshippers of Napoleon. They are said to have existed since about 1840, in various places. Their chief seat is now at Moscow, where they hold meetings, at which they prostrate themselves before a bust of Napoleon. They expect him to return to earth with Peter III. of Russia, when the latter will become ruler of all the earth, and Napoleon will lead his armies. They pass around, among themselves, pictures placed between the leaves of a book. The police seized them but found nothing but representations of the "Ascension of Napoleon."

There are now in Europe 757 branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, with 25,000 members; in this country, more than 500 associations, with a membership of 70,000. A Pacific Railroad mission has in charge the work of planting an association at every important station of the Pacific Railroad.

THE FESTIVAL OF JUGGERNAUT.—About this very time of the year tens of thousands of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgressions of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernaut, the "lord of the world," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the southern part of Orissa, lying about 300 miles from Calcutta, for 700 years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in numbers until the year of the fatal famine, when the whole country was strewn with the dead. Five years or so ago the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in honor of Juggernaut, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old the great festivals were never deemed complete unless the triumphant path of the god had been stained with the blood of his worshippers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now. If a devotee flings himself down before the idol, the Brahmins cry out that it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still costs hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the wayside, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree, when the city is most overcrowded with pilgrims. The poor creatures are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernaut stands in a large inclosure in the centre of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black basalt in front of the principal gate, brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large tower, and about 640 persons are employed to minister to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office it is to put water and a tooth-pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning, as if he were a faded London beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, 120 dancing girls to amuse him in his heavy moments, and 3,000 priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on year after year—is going on in the midst of this hot month of June, while the pilgrims throng every road which leads to the shrine.

BYRON'S CONFESSION.—Countess Guiccioli, quoting from Don Juan these lines:—

"And Thou, Diviner still,  
Whose lot it is to be by man mistaken,  
And thy pure creed made sanction of all ill!  
Redeeming worlds to be by bigots shaken,  
How was thy toil rewarded?"

says that Byron wrote after it these words:—

"As it is necessary in these times to avoid ambiguity, I say that I mean by 'Diviner still,' Christ. If ever God was man, or man God, he was both. I never arranged his creed, but the use or abuse made of it. Mr. Canning one day quoted Christianity to sanction negro slavery, and Mr. Wilberforce had little to say in reply. And was Christ crucified that black men might be scourged? If so, he had better been born a mulatto, to give both colors an equal chance of freedom, or at least salvation."

### Lay Delegation.

#### THE MAINE CONFERENCE AND THE CIRCULARS.

REPLY TO DR. CLARK AND HON. J. J. PERRY.

[Continued from last week.]

But it is urged that the exclusion of the laity is an anomaly. What if it is? All rules have exceptions, or anomalous modes of action. If that is best which works best in any particular case, what if it is anomalous touching rules provided for other cases? And is it proposed to abolish every item of the Methodist polity that is anomalous—the Episcopacy, Itinerancy, Presiding Elder's office, Quarterly Meetings, Class-meetings? All these are anomalies, compared with Republicanism. And is it proposed to strike them all down? If not, with what consistency is it proposed to destroy one anomaly because it is an anomaly, and leave the rest? Nobody denies that our polity is anomalous compared with our civil polity, and nobody denies that it is the most efficient system that is now, or ever has been, in the field of Protestant evangelism. Sophists, when sorely pressed, sometimes resort to the artifice of flinging at an opponent a hateful word, to cover him with the odium of the word. The Methodist Church polity is assailed, O shame! by her own sons, with odious terms and comparisons, such as anomaly, oligarchy, hierarchy, Popery. An instance is furnished by Hon. J. J. Perry, in his reply. To prove, what nobody denies, that the peculiarity in question is an anomaly, he quotes with evident relish the following, which, in view of the circumstances, is more offensive than almost any passage ever penned by our bitterest foes: "The government of the Methodist Church is vested in an oligarchy consisting of some eight thousand persons, out of more than a million." The term oligarchy has a literal and popular meaning. Its literal



# ZION'S HERALD.

answered, "I have read it, sir, with much interest, and have formed from it a very high opinion of—Mrs. Sumner."

—The total cost of our late war to the North alone, including bounties, gifts, and especially loss of productive labor, is estimated at ten billions of dollars. No wonder for the money market to be tight.

—George Peabody has recently given another million for education in the South, making two millions in all, yielding an annual interest of \$130,000.

—Two Frenchmen have undertaken to reach the North Pole in a balloon.

—Mr. William F. Poole, late librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, has been commissioned by the Government to rearrange and add to the library of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; also to make a catalogue of the library.

—Seward is in San Francisco.

—Harvard has 5,817 living graduates, of whom 330 are clergymen, 1,150 are physicians, and 1,095 are lawyers.

—They talk of having a larger Jubilee than ours in New York next year. *Nous verrons.*

—The death of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, is announced. As his eldest son, whilst residing in the East, embraced Islamism, the House of Lords will have a Mohammedan peer.

## COLLEGE HONORS.

Union College, N. H., has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on Rev. D. T. Conde, of Beloit; R. J. Buckland, of Rochester University; R. Cruikshank, of Lawrenceville; James Brownlee, of Port Richmond; and John L. Nevius, of Ningpo, China. L. D. — Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, New York; Martin L. Stover, of Gettysburg; Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Hamilton Fish, of Washington, and Gov. Hoffman.

Amherst. — LL. D. — Judge Otis P. Lord, of Salem, and Ex-Judge Henry Morris, of Springfield. D. D. — Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, of Constantinople, and Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, of Chicago. Master of Arts. — Joseph G. Longley, of South Deerfield; Dr. Franklin Bonney, of Hadley; and Edward Gray, of San Francisco.

## Commercial.

MONDAY, July 11.

**MONEY.**—There is little material change in the money market, it still being uncomfortably close. Rates are unchanged, call loans being nominally 7 per cent, and discounts ranging from 7 per cent to favored depositors, to 9 and 12 per cent on outside paper. In New York it is estimated that from five to ten millions have been locked up the past three weeks, in order to create a stringency. Government securities have advanced a little; at last quotations they were:—

6's	5-20's	10-40's
81.	105.	108.
118	118 1/2	117 1/2
118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2

8 currency 6's are quoted at 105.

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**—Anthracite Coal is unsettled; retail sales were making at \$10. Cotton has been firm but steady, and there have been no changes in the prices. We quote ordinary at 28 1/2 c; good middling, 30 1/2 c per lb. Fish has quiet quiet, with no special change in prices, and with the demand confined to small parcels. Flour remains as previously reported, with only a moderate inquiry, though great efforts are being made for a rise. Corn firm, with a slight advance in asking rates. Oats firm at an advance. Shorts firm, but demand light. The market for Provisions throughout the week has ruled quiet, with only a moderate demand from the retail trade, and with no change in prices. Sugar dull, and transactions limited. Butter is sold below 36c. Cheese dull. Eggs have advanced 2c; Eastern 27c. The market is dull for Veal and Lamb, while there is a good demand for Beef. Beans dull. New Potatoes are in good demand. Tomatoes are plenty and lower. Strawberries nearly out.

## The Markets.

### CAMBRIDGE MARKET.

**CATTLE.**—The holidays have had a tendency to unsettle the market, and it will be a relief to all concerned, when things get around again in the usual channel, and the stock trains arrive the same day. No special change noted in the prices of Cattle. Grass-fed Cattle are making their appearance, some in excellent condition for Beef. A lot of 17 head, by E. T. Houghton, were very nice. 6 three-year old Steers, estimated to dress 10 cwt. each, were sold at \$12 per cwt. 7 Steers at \$11.50 per cwt. dress 650 lbs. each, and 4 head at \$11 per cwt. dress 6 cwt. each. Other lots changed hands at prices quoted.

**SHEEP.**—Since last Tuesday receipts of Sheep and Lambs were 2,652. The greater part arrived last Friday, mostly Spring Lambs. In many cases the stock was commissioned to butchers, and taken by them direct from the cars. Good lots of Lambs were sold from \$6 to \$8 per head. Yearlings, at an average price, \$5 per head.

Sales moderate.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.

**CATTLE.**—The Cattle traffic at the present time is almost exclusively in the hands of Western dealers, on account of our Northern farmers holding back their Cattle, with the expectation of obtaining higher prices. There has been a good demand and active trade. Last quotations were held firm. The best of the Cattle were disposed of by the middle of the afternoon on Wednesday. Some ordinary Cattle and poorer Steers not sold at that

hour, but with a fair prospect, as there were buyers present not supplied. For a few of the finest Steers, \$13.50 per cwt. was obtained, changed hands on commission.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts, 6,053. All Western, bought at Albany, N. Y., handled on arrival by Brighton butchers on commission.

### CAMBRIDGE AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported for Zion's Herald, by GEORGE J. FOX, for the week ending July 8, 1869.

Amount of Live Stock at Market.			
Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	
This week.....	2,270	8,625	4,600
Last week.....	2,596	4,672	4,900

**Prices of Market Beef.**

Extra, \$13.00@13.50; first quality, 12.50@12.75; second quality, \$11.00@11.50; third quality, \$10.00@10.50.

**Prices of Store Cattle.**

Working Oxen, per pair, from \$150@200, @250 to 300; Milch Cows and Calves from \$35, 50@65 to 75@100; Yearlings, \$15 to 25; two year old, \$30 to 42; three years old, \$45 to 62; Western Fat Swine, live, 10¢ to 11 cents; dressed, 12¢ to 13 cts. per lb.; Stores, Wholesale, 12 to 13 cents; Retail, 13 to 15 cents per lb. Spring Pigs, 20 to 25 cents per lb.

**Prices of Sheep and Lambs.**

In lots, \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50@4.00 each; Extra, \$4.50@9, or from 4 to 5 cents per lb. Spring Lambs, \$5 to 8.00. Veal Calves, \$3 to 15.

**Prices of Hides, Tallow, and Skins.**

Brighton Hides, 10 to 10 1/2 cents per lb. Tallow, 7 1/2 cents per lb. Country Hides, 9 to 10 cents per lb. Lamb Skins, 50 to 60 cents each. Calf Skins, 22 to 25 cents per lb. Sheared Lamb Skins, 17 to 25 cents each.

**Classification of Cattle and Sheep.**

N. B. — Beef Extra and First quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat Oxen. Second and Third quality includes Oxen, and two and three year old Steers. Sheep. — Extra includes Cosses, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

**IT CURES.** Rev. A. M. GOULD writes: I am a clergyman. When my little boy was sick with Dysentery, my attention was called to Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam. I went out and procured some, and to my joy the first dose accomplished a cure. 101 11

**MANY SUFFER** rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures. 10

**DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM IS PURELY VEGETABLE**, and may be given (according to directions) to children or adults at any stage of Bowel Complaints, with the utmost confidence that it will prove the right medicine to save life.

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of Iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply for debility, disease, and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases. July 1, 11

**HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE.** The Wonder of the Age — with single, eye-pointed Needle. Simple, Cheap, Reliable — for Family Use. Agents wanted everywhere to introduce them. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me. 81 June 24, 41

Mrs. N. H. CUSHING, missionary at Tongoo, writes: "I have used all of the Arnold's Balsam, and find it very valuable indeed; so much so, I must have more sent to me, care of Missionary Rooms, Boston. July 1.

**Business Letters received to July 3.**

John Aspinwall, W. W. Atwater, F. C. Ayer. Wm. Brickett, Geo. W. Bryant, J. F. Bartlett, D. C. Babcock. W. Chandler, J. B. Samuel Fox, Joseph D. Forrey, E. M. Furbush. M. E. Greeley. D. B. Hubbard, Augustus Houghton, E. W. Hutchinson, L. C. Hall. Mrs. Edward Lewis. Chas. W. Morse. P. C. Platt, H. F. A. Patterson, Edwin Parker. Caroline Robertson, S. W. Record. Emily Stoughton, J. E. Shepherson. M. Trafton, Mrs. J. L. Tibbets. P. S. Whittemore, J. W. Whitaker, O. R. Wilson, E. S. Walcott.

**Business Letters received to July 10.**

J. L. Baker, Francis Bayer, C. Banning, L. H. Bean, A. H. Beal, C. H. Burgess, H. S. Booth, Amos Bryant, E. C. Buse, E. K. Colby, E. Blunt. John P. Crane, C. A. Carter, S. L. P. Cushman, Miss H. Cary, S. W. Cates, John Capen, L. T. Carleton. W. H. Dadman. Mrs. Eliza J. Fiske, L. Fish, Albert Files. C. Guellon, W. Greenleaf, A. J. Gardner, Curtis Gup-till. J. W. Hamlin, Charles Hyde, C. S. Hall, J. Hawkes, O. R. Higgins, Joseph Hill. A. L. Knowlton, E. P. Kilgore, S. P. Knowles. Isaac W. Munsey, Lewis McNeil, C. A. Merrill, H. B. Mitchell, G. H. Macomber, C. C. Mason, Mrs. M. T. Munger. H. M. Lyon. F. C. Newell, M. W. Newbert, John Noyes. G. R. Palmer, Geo. Phelps, Wm. W. Patch, Jonathan Pillsbury, Lewis Phelps. John Stone, Wm. Springer, Wm. F. Smith, Mrs. M. Southwick, Wm. G. Smith, O. H. Stevens. Sarah Thompson, A. S. Townsend, J. Thurston, O. S. Tyler, E. A. Titus, T. B. Treadwell. Geo. W. Wheaton, Cyrus Wadsworth, K. Wallace, H. Winchester, John Whitney, H. B. Wardwell, Wm. Wignall.

**Methodist Book Depository.**

Money Letters received from July 3 to July 10.

J. Beedie, J. D. Beeman, B. B. Byrne, F. N. Billington, Julian Bond, W. Butler, D. M. Bowman, M. C. Burgess, O. C. Baker, J. H. Beale, J. D. Branan, M. V. B. Benson, G. R. Bentley.

E. Clark, O. M. Consens, E. W. Culver, A. Cooke, J. M. Culver, J. Collins, A. K. Colby, G. E. Chapman, N. Culver, F. P. Caldwell, H. Chase. S. T. Demont, O. B. Douglass, E. R. Drummond. W. B. Fenison, A. French, C. F. Flanders, H. E. Ful-lington. J. Greeley, S. S. Gross, J. H. Griffin, A. G. Gilman. Geo. Henney, J. M. Hines, C. L. Haskell, J. L. Hau-ser, C. W. Hill, S. Huntington, J. S. Hiscok, G. Hewes. P. Jaques. J. W. Knight.

J. Lovejoy, L. Lord, J. H. Leavitt, F. Libbey. J. N. Marsh, D. H. Macomber, H. F. Merrill, W. N. Marsh, John Mitchell, J. H. Moore, C. W. Morse, J. N. Moreau. Wm. H. Parker, J. H. Pillsbury, A. Pitts, W. Pettigrew, R. Parsons, A. Palmer, M. G. Prescott. J. E. Robbins, J. C. Robinson, M. W. Robinson, C. K. Rogers, L. Reynolds. E. Scott, H. Squier, Wm. Stout, J. A. Steele, O. H. Stevens, A. Scribner, B. L. Sayer, G. De B. Stoddard. T. B. Treadwell, E. W. Trask. D. Waterman, A. S. Wood, O. R. Wilson, C. H. White. JAMES P. MAGRE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

## Church Register.

### POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Dr. D. D. Whedon, Clifton Springs, N. H. Rev. R. C. Phelps, Chaplain Wethersfield State Prison.

### HERALD CALENDAR.

The Asbury Grove (Hamilton) Camp-meeting will commence August 16. Sterling Camp-meeting commences Aug. 23. Willimantic Camp-meeting, Aug. 30. Kennebunk Camp-meeting, Aug. 23. Heddington Camp-meeting, Epping, N. H., Aug. 23. Kent Ministerial Association, at Calais, Aug. 2. East Poland Camp-meeting, Aug. 23. Kearsarge Camp-meeting, Wilmot, N. H., Aug. 30. Willimantic Camp-meeting, Aug. 30. Particulars next week. Martha's Vineyard Camp-meeting, Aug. 16. Yarmouthport Camp-meeting, Aug. 17. Hatfield Camp-meeting, Aug. 23. St. Johnsbury District Camp-meeting, Aug. 30.

### PROVIDENCE DISTRICT — SECOND QUARTER.

July — Warren, 4; Fall River, First Church, 10, 11; Brayton Church, 11, P. M.; Bristol, 12; Providence, Mathewson Street, 14; Portsmouth, 17, 18; Middletown, 18, P. M. and evening; Providence, Broadway, 20; Dighton, 24, 25; North Dighton, 25, P. M. and evening; Fall River, St. Paul's, 26; North Church, 28; East Greenwich, 31, Aug. 1. August — Phenix, 1, P. M. and eve.; Providence, Chestnut Street, 4; Centerville, 7, 8; Washington Village, 8, P. M.; Newport, Marlboro' Street, 28, 29; Thames Street, 29, P. M. and evening. September — Mandis, 4, 5; N. Rehoboth, 8; Attleboro, 9; Somerset, 11, 12; S. Somerset, 12, P. M.; Providence, Power Street, 14; South Church, 16; Paw-tucket, 18, 19; Central Falls, 19, P. M.; Providence, Asbury, 20; Trinity, 23. S. C. BROWN.

### WORCESTER DISTRICT — SECOND QUARTER.

July — 3, 4, Gardner; 4, P. M., East Templeton; 4, evening, South Royalton; 10, 11, Fitchburg; 11, P. M., Lunenburg; 11, eve., Townsend; 16, Athol; 17, 18, Ashburnham; 18, P. M., Winchendon; 21, East Pepperell; 22, Groton Junction; 24, 25, Leominster; 25, P. M., Clinton; 29, Barre; 30, Hubbardston; 31, Aug. 1, Princeton. August — 1 P. M., Oakdale; 5, Wales; 6, Monson; 7, 8, Ware; 8, P. M., Warren; 11, East Douglas; 12, Whit-tisville; 14, 15, Main Street; 33, Park Street. September — 2, Spencer; 4, 5, North Brookfield; 5, P. M., Brookfield; 6, evening, West Brookfield; 8, Webster Square; 10, Dudley; 11, 12, Webster; 11, P. M., Oxford; 18, 19, Southbridge; 19, P. M., Charlton; 22, Shrewsbury; 23, Laurel Street; 25, 26, Millbury; 29, P. M., New England Village. October — 5, A. M., Leicester; 5, P. M., Cherry Valley. June 25. L. CROWELL.

### QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

#### ST. JOHNSBURY DISTRICT — SECOND QUARTER.

July — \* Sheffield and Wheelock, 31, Aug. 1. August — \* Guildhall, 7, 8; \* Bloomfield, 10; New-port Centre, H. A. Spencer, 7, 8; Barton Landing, A. Ball, 7, 8; \* Brownington, 14, 15; Westfield and Jay, J. W. Spencer, 14, 15; \* Sutton and Newark, 21, 22; Hard-wick, R. H. Barton, 21, 22; \* Newport and Derby, 28, 29; Danville, J. McDonald, 28, 29. September — \* Lyndon, 4, 5; \* Kirby, 4, 5; Bradford, 4, 5; \* Craftsbury, 11, 12; Newbury, E. C. Bass, 11, 12; \* Albany, 18, 19; \* Iraaburgh, P. M., 19; Waldeu, D. Lewis, 18, 19; \* Holland and Morgan, 25, 26; Barton, C. Taber, 25, 26; Spencer, C. Taber, 25, 26. October — \* W. Bradford, 2, 3; N. Danville, J. S. Little, 2, 3; \* N. Thetford and Fairlee, 9, 10; St. Johnsbury, 9, 10; E. Burke, P. Merrill, 9, 10; \* Groton, 16, 17; St. Johnsbury Centre, P. N. Granger, 16, 17; W. Concord, J. W. Bemis, 16, 17; \* Pescham, 23, 24; \* Lunenburg, 30, 31. \* Presiding Elder present.

#### ST. ALBANS DISTRICT — SECOND QUARTER.

July — St. Albans, 17, 18; Richmond, 24, 25; Mont-gomery, P. M., 25; \* Franklin, 31, Aug. 1. August — \* Alburgh, 7, 8; \* Franklin, 7, 8; Enosburgh, 14, 15; \* West Berkshire, 14, 15; Bakersfield, 21, 22; Hyde-park and Morristown, 28, 29; \* Elmire and Wol-cott, 28, 29. September — Johnson and Waterville, 4, 5; Cambridge and Fitcher, 11, 12; Fairfax and Westford, 18, 19; \* Georgia and North Fairfax, 18, 19; Colchester, 25, 26. October — Highgate, 2, 3; \* Sheldon, 2, 3; Essex Junction, 9, 10; Milton, 16, 17; \* Grand Isle, 16, 17; Waterbury, 23, 24; Waterbury Centre, 22, 24; \* Isle La Motte, 23, 24; Stowe, 30, 31. P. B. RAY. \* Presiding Elder not present. St. Albans, June 22, 1869.

**HEDDINGTON CAMP-MEETING, EPPING, N. H.** — The Committee will be on the ground on Tuesday, July 20. Persons desiring Tent Lots to build on this year, can secure them there. J. THURSTON, Secretary. Dover, July 5.

The Camp-meeting at East Machias, Me., will commence Aug. 23. At Northport, Aug. 30. The attractive grounds at N. are too familiar to need any description. Bro. Tuel has very much improved the grounds at East Machias. Let us arrange in season to attend our camp-meetings. "They shall dwell safely in the wilderness, and sleep in the woods." Ministers who may desire to help us at the Eastern meeting, can go from East Ma-chias Monday morning by steamer to Castine, and thence by packet to Northport, arriving there towards night. E. A. HELMERHUSEN.

The Bucksport District Stewards will meet at North-port and East Machias, on Wednesday afternoon of the camp-meetings, at 1 o'clock. Will the ministers call the attention of the District Stewards to this notice, and very much oblige. E. A. H.

**WESTFIELD NORMAL SCHOOL TRIENNIAL.** — The Triennial Meeting of the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School Association will be held July 15. Prof. L. T. Townsend, of Boston, will deliver the address.

**KEARSARGE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION** will hold its next regular meeting, July 28 and 29, at Bristol, N. H.

Preaching, July 28, evening at 7 1/2, by Rev. Silas G. Kellogg.

Preaching, July 29, evening, by Rev. Charles H. Chase. All ministerial brethren are particularly and urgently invited to be present, and bring their essays or sketches of sermons.

In behalf of the Committee. H. MONTGOMERY.

Wilmot, July 9, 1869.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** — Having used "Scripture Readings" arranged for "Devotional Exercises," by Rev. L. D. Barrows, D. D., we take pleasure in recommending them to the public as an arrangement well adapted to the wants of private families, Sabbath-schools, Semina-ries, etc. This little book contains from ten to fifteen proof-texts, bearing on each leading doctrine which evan-gelical Christians find in the Bible, together with a brief statement of the doctrine considered, and pertinent questions which each subject suggests. We find "Scripture Readings" especially useful in Sabbath-schools. Try them, and you will want no other. A. B. RUSSELL.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the persons named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Boston University," passed by the Legis-lature of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor, May 26, 1869, will be held at the Office of Zion's Herald, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 22d day of July, 1869, for the purpose of acting upon the accept-ance of said Act of Incorporation, and organizing under the same by the election of officers, the adoption of By-laws, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

ISAAC RICH,  
LEE CLAPP,  
JACOB SLEEPER.

Boston, July 8, 1869.

**OLD LANDAFF CIRCUIT — INFORMATION SO-LICITED.** — By vote of the White Mountain Ministerial Association, we are requested to solicit, through THE HERALD, any items of information concerning the Old Landaff Circuit. The records of the past are very defective, and it is desired to glean such items as the living have in their possession; to be put into permanent form for future reference.

Any person who can oblige us in assisting to rescue Old Landaff's early history from oblivion, will greatly oblige by sending items to Rev. A. B. Russell, at Landaff, forthwith. H. S. STUBBS, Rec. Sec.

Boston, June 26, 1869.

The unparalleled enthusiasm witnessed in connection with our late NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE, has af-forded new and convincing evidence of the latent musical sentiment of the American people, and rekindled the desire, already long cherished, that it should have fitting development and expression. It is therefore proposed that the various societies there represented, and all others who may wish to enter into such an arrangement, should associate themselves under a permanent organiza-tion, having a common head, with Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries in each State, and holding periodical County, State, and National musical gath-erings; such Association having for its object the stimu-lating and developing of musical taste in the hearts of the whole people, and the correcting of the false stand-ards which have been heretofore too prevalent. It is believed that a new era in music is on the eve of inaugu-ration, and that advantage may, and ought to be taken of the present interest to enable it to assume its place in the national heart. Believing, with Luther, that its power in moulding the people is second only to that of the Church, we call upon good men everywhere to unite with us in this movement, and by popularizing the art, make it the means for promoting the social, moral, and religious improvement of our fellow-men. The chord just struck, and which has produced such wondrous harmony, must not cease to vibrate until the whole peo-ple shall see and feel the power of song to refine and ele-vate the heart. We therefore request each musical so-ciety, throughout the country, to appoint two delegates, one to the convention at Music Hall, Boston, Septem-ber 22, 1869, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of effecting a National Organization, to draft a constitution and elect officers, and for such other business as may legitimately come before such an association.

Where no society already exists, it is earnestly desired that one be formed without delay. Let the entire coun-try be represented in the Convention. Send list of offi-cers, and names of delegates, to the undersigned, who will, where it is desired, furnish plans for the formation of societies, and any other information relative to the proposed movement.

We are not alone in this enterprise. It has been sub-mitted to many prominent friends of music from all parts of the country, who have given it their warm approval. Nor, though it emanates from New England, has it any sectional bias. It aims at nothing less than the National good. And we have a higher and holier incentive than the mere desire for the success of the cause of music, although this has been our life-work. Believing it to be the cause of the Church, and that it may be made to contribute largely to its success, we commend it to His care who is the patron of the church, and humbly yet hopefully invoke upon it the Divine blessing. E. TOURJES.

Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

Philip Phillips will sing in Bath, Me., Wednesday evening, July 21.

**WILLIMANTIC CAMP-MEETING.** — This meeting will commence Monday, Aug. 30, and close Saturday, Sept. 4.

Arrangements have been made with the Railroad Companies to convey passengers at the reduced fares of last year.

All baggage distinctly marked "Willimantic Camp-ground," with the name of the owner and tent, will be taken, when so requested, from the depot to the en-campment, under the supervision of the Committee, J. S. Clapp, of South Windsor. The fare from the depot to the camp, for passengers or baggage, will be regulated by the Committee, and will be uniform and reasonable.

Straw, wood, lumber, directions as to horse-keeping, etc., etc., may be obtained by applying to James Allan, of Lebanon. Tent lots may be secured by furnishing satisfactory references, and applying to the Committee, Bros. A. E. Cobb, or L. D. Bentley, of Norwich; or to J. S. Clapp, of South Windsor.

Tents companies should bring their own lanterns, but can procure kerosene on the ground. The police will be under the direction of J. S. Clapp, of South Windsor, and, as heretofore, the best of order will be maintained.

Good board will be furnished, for all who desire it, at \$4.50 for the meeting; \$1.50 per day; 75 cents for dinner; 50 cents for breakfast or supper.

Passes will be furnished to those ministers who wish to attend the meeting, and to any persons who design to erect tents before the opening of the meeting, by apply-ing to A. E. Cobb, esq., of Norwich.

Persons wishing to Bro. Cobb for passes or informa-tion, or to any other member of the Committee, will, of course, enclose a stamp for return postage.

Now, dear brethren and friends, let the old "New London District," and "the regions beyond," in un-divided force, be represented by more societies, and larger attendance than ever before, at this delightful place of worship, where God has so often and so signally man-ifested his converting and sanctifying power. For order of Committee.



# ZION'S HERALD.

## CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN.  
ASSETS, FEB. 1st 1893. \$22,500,000.47.  
AMT. RES'D FOR PREMIUMS IN 1893. 7,137,718.36.  
PAID LOSSES " " 1,570,560.33.  
DIVIDENDS " " 1,448,575.00.  
All profits divided among the members. Each policy holder is a member. THERE ARE NO STOCKHOLDERS.  
Annual Income from Interest on Investments more than sufficient to pay its losses! For every \$100 of Liabilities it has \$154 of Assets. Average ratio of Expenses to Income lower through its entire history than that of any other Life Insurance Company.  
EDWIN RAY, General Agent,  
34 Washington Street, Boston.  
CHAS. LOWELL THAYER, Local Director,  
Ang 12 1y

## CHURCH BELLS.

### THE OLD ESTABLISHED TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

(Established 1822.)  
Continue to manufacture those BELLS (which have made Troy celebrated throughout the world, and which have been made at this establishment during the past seventy years), for  
CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, PLANTATIONS, &c., made of genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). Hung with Patent Rotary Mountings, the best and most durable ever used. Thirty First Premiums—Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals—and over One Thousand unsolicited Letters of Commendation have been received. Written guarantee with every Bell to prove satisfactory, or be returned and exchanged. Illustrated Catalogues sent free upon application to  
JONES & CO., TROY, N. Y.  
Beware of attempts to deceive. This is the only Bell Foundry at Troy.  
311 March 4, 1y 103\*

## CHASE'S DOLLAR MICROSCOPE.

Useful and entertaining to old and young. Agents Wanted. Sample sent free for \$1.00.  
Address L. B. WRIGHT & CO., Boston, Mass.  
Oct 22 1y

## CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE.

REV. WM. HARRISON, of the Black River Conference, was cured of consumption after his case was pronounced hopeless by six physicians. During the past 10 years hundreds have been cured by the same remedy, and testify truthfully that Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh are not incurable. Send for circulars and read what they say. Address  
Dr. E. E. SUTTON & Co., Sole Agents,  
Rt. One, Oneida Co., N. Y.  
Price of remedies, \$2.50 per package.  
March 11, 1y 91

## LADIES' SPECIAL NOTICE.

BLACK SILKS,  
SHAWLS,  
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,  
DRESS GOODS,  
In large variety at very low prices.  
O. S. CURRIER, 94 Hanover St., Boston.  
April 18, 1y

## E. & G. G. HOOK, MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS, OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

Also, an assortment of Second-hand Organs for sale at all prices. Orders for Tuning and Repairing promptly executed.  
Tremont St., Boston, Mass.  
Jan 7 1y 317

\$75 to \$300 per month, everywhere, by male or female agents to sell a newly invented and elegantly constructed \$10 Sewing Machine, noiseless in operation, uses the straight Needle, sews with double or single thread, makes the y-ing hand stitch, will gather, hem, ruffle, skirt, tuck, sew up breadths, &c., requires no lubrication or change of stitch, cannot get out of order, and will last a lifetime. Is a favorite everywhere, and a great mechanical success. Imitations or infringements will be vigorously prosecuted. Illustrated circulars with testimonials free. Single Machines will be expressed to any address on receipt of \$10. APEX SEWING MACHINE CO., 208 Broadway, New York. 161 Feb 25ly 33

\$20 A DAY to Male and Female Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$25 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.  
161 April 22, 1y 37\*

Not Rum, but Medicine.  
KINGSLEY'S BITTERS  
are made from Mandrake, Dandelion, Dock, Wild Cherry, Golden Seal, Prickly Ash, &c. Eight years' trial proves these the Best Bitters for Dyspepsia, Liver Troubles, Jaundice, Headache, Disordered Stomach, Biliousness, and to relieve that springy feeling. Sold by Druggists in large bottles, at 40 cents. C. B. Kingsley, Northampton, Mass. G. C. Goodwin & Co., M. C. Burr & Co., Boston Agents.  
121 March 18, 4m 317\*

## DIGHTON FURNACE COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, for Steam, Water and Gas, Cooking, Office and Parlor Stoves, Hollow Ware and Castings.  
Salesroom, Nos. 96 and 98 NORTH STREET, BOSTON. Manufacture at Dighton.  
121 May 6th, 1y 317\*

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT ROUND LAKE, N. Y. It will be seen from our advertising columns that Excursion Tickets for the round trip, valid until July 20th, have been issued by the Providence and New York Steamship Co., at the rate of \$10 each. By this route a delightful sail is obtained through Narragansett Bay, across the Sound, and up the Hudson River to Albany.  
Trains will leave Boston and Providence Depot daily, at 2 P. M.  
July 1, 1y

## EPILEPSY, OR FITS. A SURE CURE

FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist, sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.  
161 July 1, 2t 25\*

## A CARD.

A record of the watches produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch-buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity, but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place. Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest main-spring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern; they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit that the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages in respect of quality and price over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time preeminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose experience and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position. Among other tributary causes, may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest, but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all ways, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches, have placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have undergone the severest trials in the service of Railway Engineers, Conductors, and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch wearers, and the presence of over 400,000 Waltham Watches in the pockets of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating Watch-buyers, especially so since the important matter of price is also very greatly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper, quality for quality, than those made elsewhere in the United States.

An illustrated description of the Watches made by the American Watch Company of Waltham will be sent to any address on application.

In addition to a description of the Watches, the pamphlet contains much other useful information to watch-buyers.

AS THESE WATCHES ARE FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE JEWELLERS, THE COMPANY DECLINE ALL ORDERS FOR SINGLE WATCHES.

For facts and all other information, address  
ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.,

AGENTS, 188 Washington Street, Boston.

June 17, 6 w

## AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

### For the Renovation of the Hair.

The Great desideratum of the Age. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair.

Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the VIGOR can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for

### A Hair Dressing,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, . . . \$1.00.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

May 27, 9t

## AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE.

Rose-tinted paper, steel engravings of unrivalled beauty and grandeur. One agent sold 32 in three weeks. For circular, description, recommendations, price, and terms to Agents, address, ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.  
April 29, 12t

## TENTS! TENTS!

Now is the time to engage your Society and Family Tents for Camp-meetings, Pic-nics, etc. We make to order at short notice, all kinds of Tents; also have on hand, a large assortment to let.  
JAS. MARSH & SON, Manufacturers of Tents, Italian and Store Awnings, Wagon Coverings, Flags, etc., 114 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.  
June 2, 8t 318\*

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.—For information respecting the Massachusetts Agricultural College apply to  
W. S. CLARK, President, Amherst, Mass., next to Post Office.  
June 12, 3 m 21\*

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSM OF LIFE, cures Consumption, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Hiccoughs, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, tending to Consumption. Sold by Druggists.  
BURN & PERRY, 26 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., General Agents.  
June 10, 1y 42\*

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCHOPIA. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh, and Schofia, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipts free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEBERT, H. Hoboken, N. J.  
June 24, 4t 27\*

## NATIONAL CAMP MEETING

AT  
ROUND LAKE, N. Y., JULY 6th.

Through Tickets—to go and return—are issued by the PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO., Office 77 Washington St., at \$10 each, and may be procured at the Company's office, or at the Boston and Providence R. R. Ticket Office at Depot. Tickets redeemable by July 20th.  
EDWIN BYMER, Agent.  
July 1, 1y

\$3.50 PER YEAR to sell "Wonder of the World,"  
J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa. July 1, 4t 9\*

## A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.

DR. BIRMINGHAM, NATIVE INDIAN PHYSICIAN, Office 63 Cambridge Street, Boston, (corner Chambers Street.) TUESDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Store open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Examinations gratis, every day in the week, excepting Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, when he may be found at his residence, 25 North Second St., New Bedford, Mass., next to Post Office.  
Dr. Birmingham's medicines can only be procured at his office.  
Nov 5

## TEAS! TEAS!

From 25 to 50 Cents per lb.

## SAVED!

WE have just received a large invoice of CHOICE JAPAN TEA, which we are selling at \$1.00 and \$1.10 per lb. Warranted equal if not superior to any Tea sold in Boston at \$1.25 per lb. And all other Teas and Coffees 25 per cent. less than any other House.  
OLD JAVA COFFEE roasted and ground, perfectly pure, at 40 cts. per lb., at  
C. D. COBB & BROS.,  
Feb 25 1y 250 and 252 Washington St.

ANECDOTES OF THE WESLEYS. Illustrative of their Character and Personal History. By Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. With an Introduction by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, LL. D. 16mo., pp. 391. Price, \$1.25, on receipt of which it will be sent by mail.

The author informs us that more than twelve years have been spent in collecting these anecdotes, and that they have been obtained from all the biographies of the Wesleys, from Tyreman's "Life of Samuel Wesley, Sen.," Kirk's "Mother of the Wesleys," Jackson's "Life of Charles Wesley," Adam Clarke's "Wesley Family," John Wesley's Works, the Arminian and Wesleyan Magazines, and from hundreds of volumes and pamphlets. Dr. McClintock speaks of the work in terms of high commendation. It contains elegant steel engravings of John, Susannah, and Charles Wesley. This book of anecdotes is destined to have an extensive circulation, and it is in every respect worthy of it.

For sale by

JAMES P. MAGEE,

5 Cornhill, Boston.  
July 1, 4w

## IRON IN THE BLOOD.

### A PERMANENT TONIC, WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a protected  
Protonide  
of Iron.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Makes the  
weak  
Strong.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Contains  
no  
Alcohol.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Builds up the  
Broken-down.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures the  
Dyspepsia.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Invigorates the  
Brain.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures  
Spring  
Debility.

## PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is pleasant  
to  
take.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the GENUINE, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

BOSTON,

J. P. DINSMORE,

NEW YORK,

AND BY

DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

July 8, 4t 117\*

MERCANTILE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 48 SUMMER, CORNER OF ARCH ST. All moneys deposited in this institution commence drawing interest on the first day of each and every month. Interest is paid on every full calendar month the money remains in bank, thereby securing to the depositor an average rate of interest exceeding that paid by National Clothing Manufacturing Co., 36 Winter St., Boston. Agents Wanted.  
July 1 181\*

WORK FOR THE LADIES AT HOME. Any first-class Sewing Machine can be had, and work supplied, to pay for it, by calling upon or addressing National Clothing Manufacturing Co., 36 Winter St., Boston. Agents Wanted.  
July 1 181\*

THE HEATHEN WOMAN'S FRIEND Will be published monthly by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All communications having reference to the editorial department may be addressed to Mrs. William F. Warren, 30 Prospect St., Cambridgeport, Mass. Names of subscribers, and all communications concerning the business of the paper, should be addressed to the agent, J. F. Magee, 5 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

TERMS.—30 cents per annum. POSTAGE.—The postage on this paper is three cents a quarter on a single copy, and no more on six copies, when sent to one address, to be paid quarterly in advance at the post-office of the subscriber. The June number is now ready.

JAMES P. MAGEE,  
5 Cornhill, Boston.  
July 1, 3w

## ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our Church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church, and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herald has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage.

1. ZION'S HERALD is published weekly, at \$2.50 per year, *freight prepaid in advance*. Ministers 2.00 per year.

2. All Traveling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and letters on business should be addressed to the Agent.

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

5. We wish Agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

Riverside Press: Printed by E. O. Houghton & Co.



meaning is innocent enough, but the popular meaning is extremely odious. In the popular sense the above proposition is utterly false. It is used in an argument for Lay Delegation, and to help the argument by exciting dissatisfaction with the Church polity. By keeping out of sight the fact that our government has been endorsed by the people, and that they have repeatedly refused to change it, though repeatedly solicited to do so, — and by casting the odium of the popular meaning upon the Church, the work is done. Did not the author of that poisoned sentence know that the venom of the popular signification would strike deep into his mother's bosom? Did not his copyist know it also? And it is a poor apology, that the etymology of the word furnishes them a convenient instrument for the work.

Those who voted for the General Conference Report, and oppose the attempt to make it commit the Conference absolutely to Lay Delegation, and the proposed plan, are charged with inconsistency.

"It is logically presumable," says Bro. Perry, "if a member of a legislative body votes for a measure, that he is in favor of it." Certainly, but it is not fairly presumable that they are in favor of a false interpretation of it. In this case the presumption was fully answered by the anti-Delegationists, who voted for what they wanted, and have stood by their vote ever since, namely, that the question of Lay Delegation in the abstract should go to the people, and the plan should go to the Conferences, where it belonged, and that neither the one nor the other should be enacted until it had passed these tests. This was the position they defended from first to last in the General Conference, and their position was endorsed by a "sweeping majority of 224 votes." But how was it with the Delegationists? They opposed the submission of the question to the people and to the Conferences, from first to last. They opposed this in their Report, and in the discussions. They evidently did not want it. But they voted for it, which only shows logic and consistency sometimes give way to the inevitable force of facts.

C. MUNGER.

## The Farm and Garden.

Prepared for ZION'S HERALD, by JAMES F. C. HYDE.

Any person desiring information on subjects in this department will please address its Editor, care of ZION'S HERALD.

**IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS FOR HAYING.** — It is surprising to see the labor-saving machinery that has been introduced for the securing of the hay crop. A few days ago we visited a farm and found two mowing-machines, an improved horse-rake and hay-tedder on the premises. When we asked in relation to their use, the owner said he should never be able to get his crop at all without these machines. Acres of hay nearly ready to be put into the barn had just been turned and shaken up by the tedder. No person who has any considerable quantity of grass to make into hay, will think of doing without the most improved machines that have been invented to lighten and facilitate the work of hay-making.

**MEADOW HAY** can be improved by being cut rather early, put into the barn rather green and well salted. Some good farmers do not believe in salting hay at all, while others say salt all hay. Swale or meadow hay, if to be eaten by the cattle, should be so treated as to make it palatable to them, for it is rather poor fodder — certainly such as is sometimes fed.

The old notion that meadow hay should stand late, perfect, and drop their seed, so that the meadow will not "run out" is not now entertained by sensible people. If more seed is needed, supply it, rather than to let the crop become worthless or only suitable for bedding.

**WORK FOR THE SEASON.** — HAYING is the most important work for this month, and every farmer will, or should do his best, during the fine weather, to secure his grass crop that he may have good hay for his stock, and if a surplus, good hay to sell. We have had so much to say about this business in weeks past, that we will not take space here only to advise all farmers to get their hay in good season.

**HORING** is late this year, and crowds into the haying season. Attend to it at odd hours while the hay is drying. Potatoes and corn should be hoed now for the last time; the latter thinned out so as to leave only three or four stalks to the hill.

**ROOT CROPS** should not be neglected. Thin them out so that they will be from four to five inches apart, and if the crop be beets, sown early on rich land, they may want even more space.

**OLD STRAWBERRY-BEDS** should be ploughed under, and if wanted a crop of turnips may be raised on the land.

**FLAT TURNIPS** may be sown any time now, the sooner the better if a large crop is desired.

**STRAWBERRIES.** — The new beds set last spring will need looking after. If to be grown in hills all the runners should be cut off and the weeds kept out. If in beds, then keep out the weeds and let them make all the runners they will.

**GOOSEBERRIES.** — It is rather strange that we Yankees do not esteem the gooseberries more highly, while our friends across the water think so much of them. One reason may be that the larger and finer English sorts do not flourish here, but are so liable to mildew as to be generally worthless; and

another may be that until within a few years there were no American sorts worthy of general cultivation. Now we have the Houghton's Seedling, a very productive sort, of good quality though not of large size. The Mountain Seedling, a larger variety of more upright habit, not very thorny, fruit of fair quality, and, all things considered, quite desirable. The Downing, a large white variety of excellent flavor, equal to many of the best English sorts, a strong, upright grower, but quite thorny. We think this the best sort in cultivation. None of the above are liable to mildew. We regard this fruit as valuable for culinary purposes, while many persons relish them in a raw state.

**FOREIGN VARIETIES OF THE POTATO.** — It is somewhat remarkable, that, of the great number of foreign varieties of the potato which from time to time have been introduced into this country, so few have proved worthy of cultivation. That they are productive, healthy, and of good quality, at home, there can be no question; but that they are unproductive, extremely liable to disease, and often unfit for the table, when grown in this country, a long experience has proved to be equally true.

In a trial-growth made last season of many of the more recently introduced foreign sorts, in connection with some of the most approved American varieties, the difference in yield in favor of those of American origin was most remarkable; and we ought also to add, that a like difference in favor of the latter was quite as observable when put upon our table. We do not deny that a valuable variety may yet be received from abroad; but, judging from the past, it is plainly evident, that potatoes of American origin are best suited to American soil. Passing through the markets of any of our large cities, the varieties offered for sale will be found almost exclusively those which originated in this country; and this we must consider a decided test of their superiority.

Looking over the numerous list of foreign potatoes we have had on trial, embracing many of the most esteemed and highly recommended, not one can be found that would fill the place of the Mercer, Jackson White, Early Goodrich, White Peachblow, Early Rose, or any one of the kinds now approved and generally cultivated in the United States.

For the vegetable garden, we are satisfied that selections from American potatoes will prove the earliest, most productive, and the best; and that, in every desirable quality, they will prove greatly superior to any of the introduced varieties for cultivation for market.

**GRAPE-VINES.** — In summer-pruning grape-vines, if the laterals are wholly cut out, it will be apt to cause the buds on which the next season's crop depends to push this summer, to the great injury, if not the total loss, of the crop. The laterals should have at least one joint left; and perhaps it would be better not to stop them at all, as they are intimately connected with the organization of the buds at their base. American vines will not bear the close summer-pruning given to the grape in Europe.

**THE INFLUENCE OF SUN-HEAT ON FRUITS.** — Never was there a greater mistake made than that of supposing that fruit produced in the shade has the best flavor: it is a false notion, the mere chimera of half a century ago. The Black Hamburg grape, is, to some extent, an exception; for its berries will not color if the branches are deprived of too many of their leaves, so as to let the sun in amongst the bunches too freely; whereas, the Muscat of Alexandria will not attain its rich amber color if so much overcrowded with leaves as to keep the rays of the sun from penetrating freely amongst the bunches. A pine-apple produced in the winter has not the flavor of one ripened in the summer months of the year, when the sun is powerful. Again: under the old method of planting strawberries in beds four feet wide, the fruit is not to be compared, either in size or flavor, with that of those planted out in single rows. Now, what is the reason of this? I contend that it is in consequence of the action of the sun upon the fruit. The fruit shaded by leaves will always be more or less insipid and worthless, as compared with that on which the sun has had full play. It is the sun that puts flavor into our fruits. — *Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.*

## The Righteous Dead.

Rev. CHARLES COWING died in Lyman, N. H., May 23, 1869, aged 73 years.

Thus has passed away one of the oldest, one of the most holy and lovely members of the N. H. Conference. He was born in the town where he died, was converted when 22 years of age, was licensed to preach in 1827, by Rev. John Lord, and the same year joined the N. H. Conference.

For the forty-two years he has been a member of our Conference, he has been a "burning and shining light" — an honor and ornament to the Church and Conference. He associated a deep, ardent, and uniform piety with urbanity and social culture. Thirty years since, our acquaintance began with him, in those days of great and gracious revivals. We then found him — what he has ever proved since — a high-toned Christian gentleman; with a heart of gushing sympathy, clear and impressive views of all religious truth, especially experimental religion. His whole bearing was that of unselfishness and love of souls. His spirit was so tender and loving, that he was a universal favorite with nearly all classes, especially the afflicted. He attended, in his day, over six hundred funerals. He was a great lover of the blessed doctrine of holiness, and, in our judgment, enjoyed it longer and more uniformly than any other person of our acquaintance. He possessed the rare and much-to-be-desired gift of treating it without making it an offensive hobby, causing it to shine in all its inherent loveliness, as the culmination of the Gospel system.

For several years he has been feeble, and on our superannuated list; but almost to the last he has labored, in the pulpit and out, in his own neighborhood, to the profit and delight of his neighbors, whose confidence and affection he so largely shared. In religious conversation, as well as in preaching, he was always highly instructive and entertaining; but never so much as when he drew near death. His views of the heavenly land, as he approached it, were sublimely beautiful, and poured light and joy all around his death-bed. He has left an aged widow and a large family of children, who now, more than ever, appreciate his personal worth and deep piety. Devout men carried him to his burial in the Lisbon Church, attended by a crowded audience, Tuesday, May 25, 1869. June 28, 1869. L. D. BARROWS.

Mr. OTIS BRETT, the subject of this notice, was born in Minot, Me. He was converted, and joined the Church at the age of 18 years, and died in the fullness of grace at the age of 55 years.

He moved his family to Massachusetts, and went to California in 1855, where he spent nearly six years. In 1858, the writer of this notice was stationed in Rockbottom, Mass. where he first became

acquainted with the family of Bro. Brett, and, as pastor, became acquainted with their afflictions. Bro. Brett loved his family, and, until great reverses of fortune overtook him, his monthly remittances of money and affectionate letters proved his fervent desire for their happiness; but great and sore misfortune came — property disappeared, and, worse than that, the loss of both feet by freezing, and subsequent amputation. He returned to his family in 1860. To our dying day, we shall never forget the coming of this servant of God into the house of the Lord, *smoking on his knees*. He subsequently obtained artificial limbs. And yet we see him still in vision going on his knees to enter "the house not made with hands;" for he was a man of frequent, fervent, mighty prayer. During his absence in California two of his children died, and since his return death came and took two lovely, amiable, pious daughters within a few hours of each other.

Bro. Brett said to the writer: "The loss of these promising daughters was a very heavy trial — so much so, that I went alone to the cemetery to weep tears of bitter grief; but as I knelt by the graves of my four buried children, such were the revelations of God to me, that instead of the tears of grief I came to weep, God gave me tears of joy, for he showed me that my children were not in these silent graves, but had ascended to God." In the midst of the soul-depressing circumstances of life, Bro. Brett received a wonderful baptism of the Holy Ghost, and, obedient to the leadings of the Spirit, he bore testimony to all of the wonders of purifying grace. His mind, heart, and tongue, in the fervid warmth of one whose lips, touched with a live coal from off God's altar, sear, feel, and speak of all iniquity forever gone. To proclaim this great salvation, he felt called of God; and everywhere, "in season and out of season," he urged the duty and the necessity of this heart purity. In this grace, he rejoiced with a joy unspeakable; in this grace, he labored with all his heart; and in this grace, he died.

Bro. Brett left home last January, and went to Jacksonville, Florida, and entered upon the work of teaching the freedmen. He was Principal of the Hull Free School for about three months, when the sickness of a few hours terminated his great work. No doubt he died a martyr to his faith in the possibility of the freedmen rising to a noble and honored manhood by the aid of education, social position, and the free grace of God; and notwithstanding his years and infirmities, yet he went down to the relief of those who looked wishfully for some one to "come over and help them," for he heard their cry, and went, obedient to the call.

The Florida Union, referring to this earnest Christian worker, says: "From the time Mr. Brett entered upon his self-sacrificing labor, until his death, he has labored with faithfulness and devotion to the great and noble work. The work has been marvelous to all, and challenged the admiration of the friends of education among the colored people. Night after night he has been faithfully at his post of duty. He possessed a sweetness of disposition, an earnestness of purpose, and a peculiar aptness to teach, which are rarely found combined in any individual. He was truly an honest man — God's noblest work." W. F. LACOURT.

Dudley, Mass., July 1, 1869.

P. S. — California Christian Advocate please copy.

DARIUS A. WOOD died in Worcester, Mass., May 3, aged 58 years and 6 months.

Bro. Wood was converted to God in 1836, in Webster, and there joined the Church, under Father A. D. Merrill, in 1839. He was a very quiet man, yet always ready for every good work. Every progressive movement in the Church awakened his sympathies, and he gave liberally of his substance to support the cause of God. He was a peace-maker in the Church, and long one of its official members; and few men have been as prompt to attend its business meetings, or as careful to meet the wants of its ministers. He did a great deal of business, so as to universally gain the confidence of the business circles in which he moved. Said a business man to me, to whom he owed a large sum, "If by any misfortune he should become unable to pay me, it would be a pleasure to give what he owes me to a man so honest." He carried his religion into all the business of life. During his last sickness, he desired to get well, if it could please God; but when convinced he must leave his loved ones here, he rejoiced in the thought of being forever at rest with Christ. Many ministers in this Conference, and many members of the Church, will remember his kindness, and mourn his loss. J. H. M.

Worcester, June 28, 1869.

Died, in Tuftonboro', N. H., after an illness of only eight or nine hours, GEORGE E. NEAL, son of Nathaniel and Mary E. Neal, aged 30 years.

The cause of his death is supposed to have been poison, contained in colored candy, of which he ate freely the evening before his death. George was a son of many prayers, and always an amiable and moral youth. His character was marked by frankness, warm affection, and great conscientiousness. About two and a half years before his death, he gave his heart to God, and was for a time happy in a Saviour's love, and stood up boldly for Jesus; but after a time, he in some measure lost his confidence, and laid aside an open profession, though evidently the fear of God was ever before him. He loved the society of Christians, and was constant in his place at public worship, and in the prayer-meeting, and also maintained the habit of secret prayer. When he found he must die, he was, though in most excruciating bodily agony, perfectly calm. He said to his weeping friends, "Why do you take on so? It is all right." And when he was past speech, to the question, "Do you trust in Jesus?" he nodded assent. His most afflicted parents and beloved sister console themselves with the hope that dear George is at rest. M. SHERMAN.

Sister EVELINE P. SHERMAN, wife of Joseph Sherman, died in East Weymouth, June 20, 1869, aged 39 years.

In early life she embraced Christ as her Saviour, and united with the M. E. Church. She was possessed of a mild and gentle disposition, was amiable and thoughtful, adorning her profession with a godly walk, being highly esteemed by all who knew her. During her long and severe illness, she evinced a patience and submission truly wonderful. Towards the last she said, with much emphasis, "I have found, so far, the grace of God to be sufficient; and when more is needed, He will give it." She died, as she had lived, in the Lord. May her husband and three children, in their sorrow, submissively say, with the Master, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight." W. V. MORRISON.

East Weymouth, June 28, 1869.

Died, in Freeman, Me., April 25, 1869, Mrs. HANNAH PORTER, aged 66 years.

Sister Porter lived a quiet and peaceable Christian life, and was true to an inhabitant of the better land. S. D. BROWN.

SIDNEY R. COOK died in Springfield, Mass., June 12, 1869, aged 62 years.

Bro. Cook was for many years associated with the old pillars of Methodism in Springfield, especially in connection with the Asbury and Union Street Churches, in the prosperity of which he took a deep interest. For many years he had been a local preacher; and whether in the pulpit, or at the prayer-meeting, his thoughts were clear, his exhortations solemn, and to the point, tending to the edification of all who heard. Only a week or two before his death he was in his usual vigor, but took a sudden cold, which brought on congestion of the lungs, resulting in death after a week's sickness. In all relations of life, Bro. C. manifested a good degree of the power of faith in Christ; his closing hours were those of peace and good hope, through grace, of a resurrection to eternal life through Jesus Christ, his Lord. He leaves a widow and son who mourn their loss; but the widow's God is the comfort of the lonely home. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors." J. R. SCOTT.

Died, in Watertown, June 22, WILLIAM FOSSETT, aged 70 years — in great peace. DANIEL RICHARDS.

Watertown, June 23.